THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 144. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Great Storm in the Southwest.

Frightful Accident in St. Louis

Interesting Life Insurance Case.

The New York Riots of '63.

The Wages of Sin is Death.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Fly-wheel Bursts, Tearing an Engineer to Pieces—Terrific Force Exerted.

The Saxony flour mills in St. Louis were the scene of a very shocking accident on Tuesday last. The *Republican* of the 15th says:—There were only a few men in the building, it being dinner time and the machinery was running light, as there was not much doing in the mill.

Henry Deitrich, the assistant engineer, was in charge, and was considered an experienced and careful man. About the time mentioned he was engaged in carrying out cinders, and during his absence on one of his trips the belt controlling the "governor" either broke or slipped off. There was a heavy pressure of steam in the boiler, about 115 or 120 pounds, and the full force was immediately transferred to the cylinder. In a moment the increased speed of the machinery apprised Deitrich of what had occurred, and he hurried back towards the engine. A little delay of some kind seems to have occurred, and by the time he reached the engine the fly-wheel had gathered a terrific speed, and must have been revolving somewhere about a thousand times in a minute, while the whirling rush of the great body of iron and the other machinery shook the building. Deitrich, it is evident, understood in a moment what had occurred, and ran towards the small wheel controlling the admission of steam. In his haste, and not thinking of the danger, he went directly in front of the fly-wheel, and while quite close the accident occurred. The immense wheel had acquired a velocity that overcame the coherency and strength of the iron, and in a moment, with a terrible sound, it flew into a thousand pieces. The force exerted by the fragments was something surprising. One large piece of the rim weighing thousands of pounds rushed like a ball from a cannon through the floors of the second and third stories in a curving line, tearing the wooden joints and other timber like paper, and striking the front wall of the building about the middle of the third story. This is a brick wall of unusual thickness, but the iron fragments passed clean through it, leaving an unsightly gap, and fell thundering on the south side of the street. Some smaller pieces of iron also passed through the upper floors of the building, and their effects were manifested even up to the roof. In the direction given by the revolving motion at the time of the bursting, some of the arms of the wheel struck the brick floor in front; one piece buried itself out of sight like a wedge driven in by the hammer of Thor, and another stood with one end sticking out as solid as if the masonry had been built around it. To look upwards from the place where the fly-wheel had been enabled one to realize the awful force exerted. All the floors above were shivered along the course taken by the fragments, and the light of day streamed in through the jagged rent in the walls. The assistant engineer, Dietrich, was instantly killed, but no other man was hurt in the building.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Burglar Shot and Killed While Attempting to Break Into a House.

Early this morning a man met his death at the hands of another whom he attempted to rob, and was sent into another world while in the commission of an act condemned in this by moral and divine law. The particulars of this case are as follows:—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning Mr. A. S. Knisely, who resides at No. 514 West Twelfth street, was awakened from his slumbers by a noise proceeding from the direction of the piazza. His bed-room is on the first floor, and the windows of the chamber run down to the piazza. Feeling confident that the noise was occasioned by the efforts of some person to break into the house, Mr. Knisely quietly armed himself with a revolver, awakened his wife and child, whom he placed in an adjoining apartment, and then, with weapon in hand, took his post to await developments. It was a burglar, who was without on the piazza, and he was steadily proceeding with the work unconscious of the watcher within, who was soon to summon him to his fate. The worker without had cut away the lower portion of the blind which protects the window, and was about to proceed with the removal of a pane of glass, and thereby gain admittance, when Knisely fired his revolver. The shot crashed through the window-pane, and with fatal accuracy struck into the housebreaker's left shoulder, and lodged, as it afterwards appeared, just over the heart. With a cry of alarm and pain the wounded man jumped from the piazza to the garden below, and then mounting the fence which separates Mr. Knisely's from the adjoining place, precipitated himself into the grass on the other side, where he now lies a corpse. He expired almost immediately after jumping the fence. It was found that the man who was so suddenly cut off in the performance of his unlawful deed had removed his boots before entering on the piazza, as he was in his stocking feet, and his boots were found below. It was also ascertained that he had in his hand a single barrelled revolver, which was found cocked, also a pair of nippers, such as are used by persons of his profession. The fact of having his weapon ready for instantaneous use shows the character of the man, and if Mr. Knisely's presence had been known to him before he was made acquainted with it finally and fatally, the result might have been different, for the fellow would surely have used his pistol, and it would have only been a question of steadiness of aim whether it would have been fatally used.—*Chicago Post, Tuesday.*

THE RED STOCKINGS.

How the Defeat was Taken at Home—The First Game Lost Out of 110.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Wednesday says:—

The proud red-legged invincibles, the pets and pride of the Queen City, have been overthrown, and thousands of strong men have turned their faces to the wall and taken a "snifter" that they might bear the infliction with a proper degree of stoicism. Spirits, not tears, understood.

No event since the sanguinary conflicts of the war has excited the population hereabouts as the game of base-ball played yesterday. Hundreds of enthusiastic urchins, merchants, bankers, clerks, "Sængerfesters," draymen, and laymen were gathered about the *Times* bulletin board, and as the innings were flashed over the wires and found their way to the eyes of the mighty throng, there was delineated on the many faces hope mixed with anxiety. Nine innings played and the score 5 to 5. "Will the Reds beat?" was asked, and "Will the Reds beat?" was echoed around and about, in and through the vast crowd. The tenth inning came, and the 0 for each still left the intensity of feeling unrelieved.

"Can't go home yet," said one. "Must see this through." Working men returning to their homes augmented the assembly, but no loud demonstration was audible. It seemed to be felt that the Reds were to succumb, and when, in a few moments afterward, the bulletin announced the eleventh inning—2 to 3 in favor of the Atlantics—the first exclamation heard was, "That's what I told you!"

The Red Stockings, up to yesterday, had played 110 games without meeting with a defeat.

THE "LOTHAIR" DISPUTE.

Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the Cornell Era.

Sir:—I have sent for publication elsewhere a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Disraeli, respecting a passage affecting my character in his "Lothair." If I were in my own country, I should not think it necessary to say anything more. But as I am a stranger here, I will, with your permission, address a few words of further explanation to the colleagues and friends on whose good opinion and confidence my usefulness and happiness in this country must depend.

Mr. Disraeli has been foiled, as such tacticians always will be foiled, in spite of their most laborious artifices, in any country where any vestige of moral force remains. He is angry, and he pours out his anger on all who were in any way instrumental in his defeat. Probably it was to give vent to his feelings as much as to raise the "No Popery" cry on which he hopes to ride back into power, that he wrote "Lothair."

A good deal of what he said about me is mere abuse which deserves no notice. But the sting of the attack lies in two imputations—that of having been "a social parasite" in my own country and that of having schemes here, to facilitate which I am represented as paying insidious attentions to American visitors at Oxford.

The first imputation I can hardly discuss with patience. Politically, I stood with my friends in direct opposition to the party of the aristocracy. Socially, my relation to that class would be more accurately described as ostracism than parasitism; at least if I did not lose old friends in the class, I did not put myself in the way of making any new ones. A cry has of late gone forth that some of the young Tory nobility were turning Liberal; and as this afflicting phenomenon could not be supposed to be spontaneous, it has been ascribed, both in prose and verse, to my sinister influence. Upon this, it seems Mr. Disraeli's imagination has built the further charge of practising the arts of a social parasite. But the foundation as well as the superstructure is a fiction. I can truly say that I never attempted to proselytize any young man, nobleman or commoner, at Oxford or elsewhere. The Oxford Tories had an organization, which was countenanced, if the party organs spoke the truth, by Mr. Disraeli, for the purpose of enlisting young men in the party. But I always discountenanced any movement of the kind on the Liberal side. I always held it an unmanly and unchivalrous thing to entangle a young man in party trammels, when he could not have had a fair opportunity of forming his opinions and deciding for himself. I always said and acted on the conviction that it was better for the Liberal cause itself that a man should be a Tory of his own making than a Liberal of mine. If, therefore, humanity has found its way through the barriers of caste and privilege to the heart of any young English nobleman, on general influences, not on my intrigues, must rest the blame.

If I have any schemes in America, I believe it will be allowed that they have been pretty well concealed. My tenure of the fellowship which connected me with the University of Oxford, was, by the rules of my college, at an end. Death had terminated my domestic duties. The political controversies in which I had happened to be engaged—that relating to the American conflict and that relating to the reform of Parliament—had been settled. The victory of the Liberals in the general election was assured. I could not have afforded a seat in Parliament if I had desired it; and I did not want to pass my days in political agitation. My powers of work were the worse for wear, but still I felt that I had work left in me. I determined to carry into effect a plan which I had formed long before, but the execution of which had been suspended by Academical and domestic duty, of revisiting America; and I was thinking of settling at Providence, where I should have had some special facilities for the study of New England history, when President White offered me a professorship in Cornell, and I accepted what seemed a congenial position connected with an object of special interest to one who in political life had been peculiarly allied with the working class. The place in which I have settled is scarcely one which a schemer would select. I frankly avow my social preference for American Equality over English Privilege and Plutocracy; but I hope I have never shown a want of loyalty to my native land. I did not hesitate when I thought she was traduced to incur in her defense the anger of the American public, on whose favor my schemes, if I had any, would be based. Any attentions which I paid to Americans visiting Oxford were the natural return for the hospitality which I had experienced here; no generous or candid mind would have put any other construction on them.

I trust this is the last occasion on which my literary life at Ithaca and the quiet performance of my duty to the University will be disturbed by any recurrence of the political controversies which I have so gladly left behind. Yours, faithfully,

June 3, 1870. GOLDWIN SMITH.

LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

Suit by a Widow—Queer Testimony—Verdict for Plaintiff.

Says the Washington *Star* of last evening:—An insurance case came before Justice Plant yesterday, the circumstances of which are as follows:—Mrs. Catherine Roth some time ago sued Mr. A. E. L. Keese, the local agent in this city for the Peoria (Illinois) Benevolent and Mutual Insurance Company, for a considerable amount of insurance on her husband's life. Mr. Ferdinand Roth, the husband, died last February, from injuries sustained in getting thrown out of a wagon. Mrs. Roth produces the proper evidence of her husband's death, together with the physician's certificate.

The defense put in the plea that Mr. Roth's death was caused by intemperance and immoral habits, which, they claim, annuls the policy, and they bring as a witness to sustain this plea an individual who calls himself Augustus F. Hartke, and who claims to be a "general agent to travel everywhere for the company." This man's evidence is to the effect that subsequent to the death of Mr. Roth he called upon Mrs. Roth, who stated to him that her husband's death was caused by his vicious habits, and that she made many other statements in disparagement of Mr. Roth.

Complainant denies this, and says that this man, who was a total stranger to her, called to see her after her husband's death, and stated that he was a very intimate friend of her husband and condoled with her, expressing the hope that his life was insured, etc., etc.; that he did not disclose to her his connection with the Peoria Insurance Company, and further that by his impertinent and inquisitive manner he finally excited her suspicions that he was an impostor, and that she has not seen him since until the present time.

The case has been pending for some time, and judgment was given some weeks ago by Justice Plant for plaintiff, but at the solicitation of Mr. Keese the case was reopened in order to give him an opportunity "to set himself right with the company" as he stated, and yesterday another postponement was asked by Mr. Keese, but refused by the magistrate, and judgment given for plaintiff.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Crops Destroyed, Houses Blown Down, Trees Uprooted, Etc.

A terrific tornado passed over a portion of Arkansas and Mississippi on Friday last, doing immense damage to the crops along its path, and it is believed utterly ruining the cotton. It rose, as near as can be ascertained, in the vicinity of Council Bend, Ark., and passed down to Peter's Landing, crossing the Mississippi at that point, and striking Mississippi at or near Mhoon's Landing, from which it passed down to the head of Beaver Dam, and thence down into Bolivar county, if not beyond, sweeping cabins, fences, trees, etc., and causing, it is apprehended, some loss of life. It partook of wind, rain, and hail, which came down with terrible fury. The path of the storm was about two miles in width. The crops had been almost unusually promising, but are now black and prostrate. The tornado was repeated on Saturday, passing nearly over the course of the day previous, adding greatly to the immense damage already done. The hailstones which fell on Friday were large and round, one of them weighing four ounces. The stones which came down on the second day were jagged, as devoid of form as crabs, and therefore more injurious. So violent a storm has never been experienced in the section through which it passed. The damage is incalculable, and so far as the cotton is concerned, at least is irreparable. Immense trees were uprooted. Further particulars of the calamity are awaited with anxiety.

MAGRUDER.

A Letter from Major-General Sturgis in Response to his Recent Epistle—What Mr. Lincoln Thought of Him.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas,
June 12, 1870.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

I have just read a letter from J. Bankhead Magruder, copied from your paper into the *Army and Navy Journal* of the 4th inst., and I feel constrained, in the interest of truth and justice, to say that I have good reason for believing that Mr. Magruder is in error in regard to what *did* actually take place between the President and himself about the time he resigned from the army.

Moreover, I have every reason to believe that the remarks which he attributes to Senator Cameron are, in all essential particulars, substantially correct, viz.:—

"He escorted the President to the White House, and I heard him say to the President that he admired him and was going to stand by him during the war. He said that the evening before he went away."

During the summer of 1862, I commanded the defenses of Washington and had almost daily intercourse with the President, who was kind enough to enter into familiar conversation with me on many occasions which I shall always remember with pleasure and pride.

On one occasion, at the request of the officers of the 71st New York Volunteers (which constituted a part of my command), the President reviewed that regiment in its camp near Tenallytown. After the review we rode back together toward Washington, until we reached the road diverging toward the "Soldiers' Home" (where the President was then temporarily residing), and there we separated.

During that ride, our conversation being of a casual character, something was said which called up in the mind of the President the conduct of Colonel Magruder at the time of his resignation from the service, and he said:—"Sturgis" (it was no unusual thing for Mr. Lincoln to adopt this familiar style), "I cannot call to mind now any single event of my administration that gave me so much pain or wounded me so deeply as the singular conduct of Colonel Magruder on the very night before he abandoned us."

I said, "Why so, Mr. President?"

Mr. Lincoln replied, "Because he came to see me the very evening before he left, and voluntarily said, while expressing his abhorrence of secession, 'Sir, I was brought up and educated under the glorious old flag; I have lived under it and have fought under it, and, sir, with the help of God, I shall fight under it again, and, if need be, shall die under it!'

"The very next day," the President continued, "Magruder abandoned us! So that at the very moment he was making to me these protestations of loyalty and devotion, he must have had his mind fully made up to leave! And it seemed the more wanton and cruel in him because he knew that I had implicit confidence in his integrity. The fact is, when I learned that he had gone over to the enemy, and I had been so completely deceived in him, my confidence was shaken in everybody, and I hardly knew whom to trust any more!"

As Mr. Lincoln said this an expression of deep sorrow pervaded his features, and for some time he rode along in silence, as though unable or unwilling to give further vent to the painful feelings induced by the mere remembrance of what appeared to him an act of base ingratitude.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have taken pains to give you not only substantially what Mr. Lincoln said on that occasion, but, as nearly as I can recall them, his exact words. And I have done so with reluctance; because, as a general thing, I am disposed to let those officers who elected to cast their fortunes with the Rebellion have the full benefit of whatever explanation they may choose to offer in justification or extenuation of their course. But as Mr. Magruder's letter places the conduct of the President (when we consider the important and momentous issues with which he was then grappling) in a trifling and flippant light before the country, I do not feel authorized in withholding my testimony while so much wrong is being heaped upon the memory of so great and so good a man.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

S. D. STURGIS,
Colonel 7th Cavalry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TARDY JUSTICE.

The New York Riots of 1865—The City Compelled to Pay for a Stock of Jewelry.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I, before Judge Spencer and a jury, yesterday, the case of Squires L. Newberry vs. The Mayor, etc., was finally decided. The plaintiff was one of the sufferers during the riots of 1863 in this city. At that time he kept a jeweler's store at No. 299 Tenth avenue, and, whether from enmity to him personally or as the result of the peculiar inducements of his stock in trade, the mob paid him a formal visit on the 14th of July, 1863, and carried off and destroyed property to the value of $1788·31, leaving but a few articles in the store, which subsequently sold for $30. The cause was once tried, and the plaintiff nonsuited on the ground that he was negligent in having failed to notify the Mayor or Sheriff of the threatened attack on his property, as required by statute. From this an appeal was taken to the General Term, where the judgment was set aside on the ground that there was evidence in the case which should have been submitted to the jury on the question of plaintiff's negligence under the circumstances. The testimony was identical with that given on the former trial, which was fully published in the *Times*, and at the present time has no interest for the public, beyond the statement of the facts made above. Judge Spencer charged the jury that it was for them to determine whether, under all the circumstances, the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in not having notified the Mayor and Sheriff, it appearing by the testimony of both these officers that they could do nothing to protect the plaintiff.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $2539·99, including interest, and the Judge granted an extra allowance of five per cent.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

West Philadelphia Arson.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

This morning two boys named Henry Kincade and William Francis were put upon trial, charged with arson. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that these boys, with a third named John Welsh, were together at the Cathedral Cemetery on Sunday evening, May 15, and the idea of having a little dangerous fun was suggested, and nothing more exciting than a fire occurred to their imaginations.

After naming several localities as the scene of their adventure, they at length determined that Ellison's barn at Fifty-first street and Summer road was the best, and immediately went over and applied the match. They were repaid by seeing a rare good blaze and good run by the fire companies. Not only the barn and its contents, but several adjoining houses and sheep-pens, were destroyed. Fire Marshal Blackburn took the matter in charge, and, as he believes, traced it to these boys. One of the boys, John Welsh, turned State's evidence and testified directly against the other two. The case is yet on trial.

Patent Hotel Register.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Cadwalader.

The case of Hellings vs. Cassidy & Co. was argued to-day upon an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing upon plaintiff's alleged exclusive patent right to the new device of hotel registers, in which pages of advertisements are interspersed with those of the register. After hearing counsel, the Court refused the injunction not deciding the question of originality.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Jerome Bonaparte.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

Rumors of Other Changes.

More Outrages on the Plains.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of Jerome Bonaparte.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died at his residence in this city, at 2 o'clock this morning, aged 65 years. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams, died at 4 A. M. at the same residence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Crisis.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Inquiries were made to-day at various sources as to the truth of the rumors of further Cabinet changes, but nothing has been obtained to show that they are well founded.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Glass and Lieutenant Gibson have been ordered to the Mohican; Lieutenant Graham is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Michigan, and Assistant Surgeon Heyl to the Severn.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the House bill to amend the Homestead act extending it to the soldiers.

Mr. Cameron called up the House joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army passed in July, 1866. The bill was amended so to provide for compensation from the date of their commissions to officers who were commissioned while in Rebel prisons, the present law dating pay from their muster. The bill passed.

Mr. Edmunds called up the House bill to construe certain acts therein recited relative to pensions. Passed.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor, remarking that he did not want servile labor to compete with free labor in this country if it could be prevented. The bill was taken up, and various amendments being suggested, the bill was laid over for a day or two to be further perfected.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill for a pension for Mrs Lincoln.

Mr. Edmunds objected, and said there were other bills to grant pensions to poor widows who had not fifty or sixty thousand dollars in their pockets, nor even bread to put in their mouths. He would not give Mrs. Lincoln's case preference over these.

Mr. Sumner insisted on his motion, which was carried—yeas 31, nays 24—and the bill was read, allowing a pension of $3000 per annum.

Mr. Edmunds called for the reading of the report of the Pension Committee on the subject adverse to the pension. The report was read.

Mr. Edmunds asked the Senate to reflect before passing the bill. There were in the country 213,000 widows made such by the casualties of war, each one of which case was as deserving as that of Mrs. Lincoln. The highest pension paid to them was $360, and this perhaps to only half a dozen. Many of this class were suffering yearly for the absolute necessaries of life.

How could Congress be justified in the face of public opinion in extending this liberality to this lady, however worthy, and ignore a large and deserving class whose sufferings and wants were the direct result of the sacrifices of their husbands and sons in the Government's behalf?

At this point the morning hour expired and the Franking bill came up.

Mr. Sumner moved to postpone the regular order to proceed with the pending bill.

The first part of the motion passing over, the regular orders was agreed to—31 to 23—and after a somewhat informal discussion of half an hour the Senate finally proceeded with the calendar of bills.

House.

Mr. Churchill, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Virginia contested election case of Whittlesy against McKenzie, that Mr. Whittlesy is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. McKenzie, the sitting member, is. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Churchill also asked leave to report a resolution to pay Mr. Whittlesy $1500 for his time and expenses in contesting the seat.

Mr. Benjamin objected.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, by unanimous consent, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, allowing $8·33 to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and musicians for each month's service between the 12th of April, 1861, and 9th of May, 1865, deducting United States bounties already paid.

The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill, when Mr. Holman, interrupting, said there was no objection to the bill, which was thereupon read the third time and passed.

Unanimous consent having been asked for some other matter, Mr. Dawes (Mass.) objected, remarking that the House had just passed a bill which, according to the statement of the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, would take $19,000,000 out of the Treasury.

The Speaker remarked that he had asked three times if there was any objection to the bill.

Mr. Dawes said he was not criticizing the Chair, but making a statement to the House, and he gave notice that from now until the end of the session he would demand the regular order of business immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Farnsworth asked Mr. Dawes whether he was in his seat when the bill was put through.

Mr. Dawes replied that he was not in his seat, adding that he had objected to the same bill the other day.

The Speaker said that he was aware that there was objection to the bill, and therefore he had asked three times for an objection.

Mr. Dawes again disclaimed any intention to criticize the Chair. He had heard the Chair ask if there was objection, but he did not know what the bill was. The bill had not been read. It was commenced, but the reading had been interrupted by Mr. Holman, who said that there was no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Wood remarked that the House never did a better thing than to pass that bill.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.) asked Mr. Dawes whether he objected to the bill itself or to the fact that it took money out of the Treasury.

Mr. Dawes replied that he could tell better whether he objected to the bill if he knew what it was. He understood the gentleman (Mr. Cobb) to admit that he tried to get the bill in without his (Mr. Dawes) knowledge.

Mr. Cobb admitted that he did so because he knew that he (Mr. Dawes) would object to it.

Mr. Logan explained that it was not an additional bounty bill, and added that the man who stated so did not know anything about it.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired whether it was not the same bill which the House had passed before.

Mr. Logan replied that it was the same bill that the House had passed before.

Mr. Palmer, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution instructing the architect of the Capitol to transfer to the Conservatory at the United States Botanical Gardens the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln and now in the crypt of the Capitol.

Mr. Cullom offered a substitute to have it transferred to the Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Ill., to be placed on the monument now being erected to Mr. Lincoln. The substitute was agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to provide bounty for the first volunteers in the late war. Referred.

The Speaker announced the following as the Conference Committee on the bill defining the duties of pension agents:—Messrs. Benjamin, Benton, and Bird.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) introduced a bill authorizing explorations of the public domain to be made by individuals at their expense. Passed.

Mr. Jones (Ky.), presented a petition for a uniform tax of 16 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff.

The bill granting Yerba Buena Island to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a terminus came up as the unfinished business of yesterday, when the opponents of the measure again resorted to dilatory motions to prevent its passage.

After an hour consumed in filibustering, Mr. Dawes (Mass.), who said he had voted for the bill in every stage of it, suggested that the opponents of the bill should have fifteen minutes to state their objection to the bill, and that the same time be allowed to the friends of the bill.

Mr. Garfield suggested that an amendment be also admitted requiring the company to pay for the island such sum as might be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Speaker remarked that the main question having been ordered, the bill was not now amendable.

The proposition made by Mr. Dawes was acceded to, and Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, proceeded to state his objections to the bill.

He stated that if the representative from Brooklyn should come in with a proposition to give Governor's Island to the Long Island Railroad Company, to bridge across between Governor's Island and Long Island, it would be practically the same proposition as that before the House. This proposition was an old friend of his while General Grant was Secretary of War. He stated that on no condition should the island or any part of it be parted with by the Government.

If the island were put up at auction it would probably bring $5,000,000, and yet it was proposed to give it away to a railroad company that had already received $55,000,000 in bonds and untold millions of acres of land. He knew that it was the most powerful corporation in the United States; that it could make Representatives and Senators, and perhaps Presidents, but he warned members that the country was in no condition to tolerate such action as was proposed. He quoted against the bill the opinions of General Humphreys, of the Engineer Department, and of Professor Pierce, of the Coast Survey, who says that the building of a railroad between the island and Oakland would be disastrous to the harbor of of San Francisco.

Mr. Wheeler replied to Mr. Washburn and advocated the bill.

There was no parallel, he said, between Yerba Buena Island and Governor's Island, for vessels of any considerable draught could not pass on the east side of Yerba Buena Island. The opinion of Professor Pierce was sounded on the idea that there was to be a solid causeway built between the east end of the island and Oakland, but the bill provided that the work should be open so that water could flow through without obstacle.

Mr. Blair supported the bill, and stated that, in company with General Ord, many United States officers, and some of the most respectable citizens of San Francisco, he had, on the 4th of July last, made an excursion in and around the Bay of San Francisco, when the subject of building a railroad across Government Island and between it and Oakland was discussed, and the general idea was that it should be done, and would not interfere with the harbor. He argued that a railroad would not injure the island for military purposes, but, on the contrary, would improve it, and would be convenient to the people and commerce.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was rejected. Yeas, 80; noes, 82.

FROM EUROPE.

Transactions in Sugar.

LONDON, June 17.—There were yesterday unusually heavy transactions in Havana sugar afloat.

The Wished-for Rain.

Heavy thunder showers have prevailed here. How far inland they extended or how they affected the growing crops is not known. It is feared they came too late for wheat in light lands.

Another Yacht Race

occurred yesterday for two prizes, equal in value to £200 sterling, offered by Vice-Commodore E. Broadwood, of the Royal London Yacht Club, the course from Dover to Cowes, and were contested for by yachts of the above-named clubs. The race proved merely a drifting match. Boutcher's yacht Flora, eighteen tons, arrived at Cowes first, at ten minutes past 2, and consequently took the first prize. M. C. Thellusson's yacht Guinerere, 308 tons, took the second prize, arriving at quarter of 4, beating J. F. Moss' Julia, 122 tons, for the second place, which, though she arrived at thirty-two minutes past 2, was placed third by the judges.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, June 17.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 73f. 25c.

ANTWERP, June 17.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAVRE, June 17.—Cotton opened declining: for both on the spot and afloat, 118f.

LONDON, June 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; and for account, 92⅝@92¾. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862s, 90⅞; 1865s, old, 89¾; 1867s, 88⅝; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10⅜d.; middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 47,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock 628,000 bales, of which 397,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 70,000 bales, of which 56,000 are American.

LONDON, June 17—11·30 A. M.—Linseed Cakes quiet. Tallow firmer at 45s. 9d. Sugar on the spot dull.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Highway Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, June 17.—Nathaniel Green, an aged citizen and formerly Postmaster of Boston, was knocked down in the street at a late hour last night by three ruffians and robbed of $900 and a valuable gold watch. He was badly hurt.

Obituary.

LOWELL, June 17.—John F. Rogers, cashier of the Railroad National Bank, died last night.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Outrage.

CORINNE, Utah, June 17.—While a party of unarmed men were travelling near Fairview, Utah, on Monday, several shots were fired at them by a band of Indians in ambush. One man was slightly wounded, but the whole party escaped without other injury by fast running.

Political.

The Corinne *Reporter* hoists the name of J. H. Beale for Gentile delegate to Congress from Utah.

THE PRINCESS EDITHA AGAIN.

She Accuses Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin of Despoiling Her of $4000 Worth of Jewels and Money.

Editha Gilbert Montez, the daugher of Lola Montez, has, as the majority of New Yorkers know, temporarily abandoned the lecture platform, after her ignominious failure in Steinway Hall on the night of the 5th inst. She seems, however, not destined to blush unseen or waste her sweetness on the desert air. Therefore, the disappointed lecturess has appeared in another and greater *role*—that of prosecutrix in a case which will be tried in the Supreme Court in a few days.

On Wall street yesterday all sorts of rumors were current in regard to Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin, the lady brokers; but all these rumors, however, were effectually contradicted by a negro waiter from Delmonico's, who, having carried an extensive lunch to Woodhull & Claflin's office, affirmed that both the ladies had disposed of the edibles in a highly satisfactory manner. Later it was confidently asserted that Editha Gilbert Montez had obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin for detaining some property which she had deposited with them.

Messrs. Howe & Hummell, the lecturess' lawyers, informed our reporter last night that the Princess had applied to them a few days ago to have Madames Woodhull and Claflin return to her property worth $4000, which she says she had deposited with them for safe keeping under the following circumstances. Miss Montez states to her lawyers that on the 26th of May she deposited with the lady brokers a three-stone solitaire diamond ring, value $3000, formerly the property of her mother, Lola Montez, and a gift to her mother from Prince Leopold of Bavaria, together with two $500 bills. This property, Miss Montez alleges, was deposited for safe keeping only. On the 6th instant, she alleges that she demanded of Mrs. Woodhull her property, and she was refused. On Saturday last she again demanded her valuables, and was again denied their possession. Then, in the depths of despair, she sought Howe and Hummel, who sued out a summons from the Supreme Court, which was served to Mrs. Woodhull yesterday. The summons requires the defendants to appear within thirty days after service, and show cause why an attachment should not issue against them. Of course Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin deny *in toto* the above extraordinary charges made by the extraordinary princess.—*N. Y. World, June 17.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, June 17, 1870.

This bids fair to be one of the dullest of days in the money market. Money is apparently becoming more abundant, the outflow of currency westward having greatly subsided, whilst the local business and speculative demand is exceedingly light, though the rates are such as to place capital within easy reach of all who have proper credit or securities to offer in exchange. 3@4 per cent, continues to be the range for call loans, and 5@6 per cent. for prime discounts.

Gold is very quiet and rather weak, all the sales ranging between 113⅛ and 112⅞, opening at the former and closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quiet and strong, a portion of the list showing a fractional advance on last night's quotations.

The stock market this morning showed improvement both in tone and activity. In State loans there were sales of the sixes, first series, at 105, and in city sixes, new issue, there were sales at 100⅜.

Reading Railroad was in demand, and sold at 54@54 1-16. Philadelphia and Erie was in request, and sold at 29⅛, and Catawissa preferred sold freely at 38⅛. Free sales of Pennsylvania at 58; Lehigh Valley at 58; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47; and Camden and Amboy at 18⅛.

In canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh at 35⅛ s. o., and Schuylkill preferred at 18@18⅛.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100	Pa 6s, 1st se..	105	200 sh	Read R.ls.	54 1-16
$1000	Pa R gen mt..		100	do.....s10.	54
	Bds reg....	95⅜	200	do.......54	1-16
$1000	do ....reg.	95⅜	200	do....ls.s5.	54
$1000	O C & A R R bs	81½	100	do......b5.	54
$2900	City 6s, N..ls.		100	do.........	54
	c&p....	100¾	100	do.....b60.	54
$1600	do...d bill.	100¾	500	do.........	54
$10000	Am Gold..s5.	113	36 sh	O C & A R.R.	46½
200 sh	Penna R..ls.	57⅝	100	do.....b60.	47
100	do.....b45.	57⅞	9	do.........	46⅞
200	do.........	57¾	200	do.........	47
100	do.. ..b60.	57¾	100 sh	Cata Pf......	38
74	do ......ls.	57⅝	100	do.....b60.	38
300	do ......ls.	58	100	do.........	38½
100	do.....s15.	57¾	100	do.....b30.	38⅜
75	do......s5.	58	100	do.....b60.	38⅜
100	do.s5wn&i.	58	100	do.....b60.	38⅜
63	do.........	58	300 sh	Ph & E.ls.b60	29⅜
50	do.......c.	58	100	do.......c.	29⅞
10	do	58	100	do. ....s60.	29½
100	do.....s60.	57½	100	do .... b60.	29⅞
100	do.........	58⅛	20 sh	Leh N St....	35
100 sh	Leh Val..b45.	58	300	do..ls.b30.	35½
5 sh	Cam & Am R.	118½	100 sh	Penna R.s5.	58⅛
100 sh	Sch N Pf.b60	18½	10 sh	2d & 3d St...	46
100	do.........	18	6	do..... ..	46½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112⅝; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅝; do., 1865, 111½@111⅝; do. do., July, 113⅝@113⅞; do. do., 1867, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1868, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; Pacifics, 114⅛@114⅜. Gold, 113.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1862, 112½@112⅝; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111½@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1867, do. 113⅞@114; do. 1868, do., 113⅞@114; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅞@113; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅛	10·28 A. M.	113⅛
10·10 "	113	10·33 "	113
10·15 "	113⅛	11·15 "	112⅞
10·17 "	113		

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Stocks quiet. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 112⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅛; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 113⅝; do. 1867, 113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 93⅛; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 39; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅛; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 108; Adams Express, 63⅞; Michigan Central, 124⅞; Michigan Southern, 100⅛; Illinois Central, 141⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 120⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The markets were more active to-day, but the amount of business was far below the average. Money was easy and abundant. The general rates were three per cent. on Governments, and four per cent. on stocks. Towards the close of banking hours balances were offered at two and three per cent., respectively, on the collaterals first specified.

"The lack of financial knowledge concerning the effect of the Currency bill just passed by the House is certainly curious. Even in quarters supposed to be oracular in such matters there was a wide difference of opinion. The fact is the banks are all speculating in stocks and bonds, and hence they interpret the new bill as inflation. Naturally enough the stock cliques who are staggering under heavy loads of stocks proclaim it inflation.

"The gold market was strong in the forenoon in answer to the agitation of the Cuban question in Congress, and the price rose to 113⅜. In the afternoon there was a decline to 113, when it was announced that Bingham's amendment had been adopted by a decisive vote. Later in the afternoon the price became strong on the report that the Funding bill was again postponed. The reaction to 113 had also been assisted by the lower rates for sterling.

"The Government list was favorably affected, both by the advance in gold and by the impression that any further issue of national bank currency, such as contemplated by the Garfield-Judd bill will denude the market of bonds, while the purchase of two millions to-day by the Government was an immediate strong influence."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 17.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ℔ ton.

Seeds—There is no inquiry except for Flaxseed, which is wanted by the crushers at $2·25.

There is considerable activity in the Flour market, and holders are very firm in their views. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 2300 barrels, including superfine at $4·75@5; extras at $5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·50@7, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8·25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is more activity in the Wheat market, and the recent advance is well sustained. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania red, prime, at $1·45, and 18,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·04 for Western. Corn is in limited request, but prices remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·05@1·07, and Western mixed at $1@1·02. Oats are steady, with sales of 1700 bushels Pennsylvania at 65c., and light at 67c.

Whisky is stronger, and holders ask $1·05 for iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JUNE 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........74 | 11 A. M.........80 | 2 P. M.........82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.

St'r S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.

St'r Vulcan, Morrison, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark Marianna I, Santos, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Schr Billow, Gross, Portsmouth, Lennox & Burgess.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Torrent, Gould, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Mary E. Jones, Miller, from Rappahannock, with lumber to captain.

Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Fall River.

Schr Stephen S. Lee, Springer, from Providence.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr W. N. Gessner, Egbert, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., hence for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on the SW. part of Black Island night of 13th inst., in a thick fog, where she remains, having bilged. It is thought she will prove a total loss. Crew saved. She is 230 tons register, built in Milford, Del., in 1863, and hails from Philadelphia.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WAITING AND WORKING.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The most uncompromising advocate of woman's rights, especially of her right to work, which no one denies, and the satisfactory accomplishment of which no one but herself prevents, shrinks from putting forth the theory that her self-support should supersede matrimony, or that, if married, her profession should be superior to her wifely duties, and her devotion to the first be bought by the sacrifice of the last. That marriage should be the only profession for which women are educated is unquestionably an evil in a society like ours, where the redundancy of women is one of the most desperate difficulties of the day; but that marriage should be the chief object of her social life, the destiny most desired and for which she is best fitted, is only natural and right. This is scarcely denied by any one; but, they argue, waiting the event, and in face of the disproportion of the sexes, it is only fair to let the women try their hands at a far more multifarious range of work than any they have yet undertaken, and learn how to suppot themselves in case they do not marry. But it is this very fact of waiting the event which of itself destroys the worth of women's work. If they are to do any good they ought to give themselves up to a profession as wholly as men give themselves up, to serve as long an apprenticeship, be content with as moderate pay in the beginning of things, and think themselves as well rewarded if the arduous labor of their best years will give them just sufficient to live on in old age, which is the life's history of the great majority of second-class successful men, though one sees the prize of rapid fortune, and more than competency for the remainder of a life by no means past its prime, fall to the lot of a few. Still, the rule is hard work for over forty years, and just enough to live on for ten or fifteen more. But most women are very strongly disposed to demand masters' wages for 'prentice work; they think they ought to compete on equal terms with men, though they have only immaturity and inexperience to oppose to long and steady training. Again, women as a class are not content to give themselves up to a profession and to forego thereby all chance of marrying. They say they do not see why they should, and that as men can be men of business and husbands, why may they not also be women of business and wives? They do not, or rather they will not, see that the objections of sex are not hindering in a man, while they are so in a woman; and that a man may be a devoted husband and a first-rate man of business, while a woman could scarcely carry on her business with thoroughness and be at the same time a good wife, a good mother, and a satisfactory house-mistress. She must sacrifice one or other line, and delegate either her family or her profession to assistants and subordinates. If the example of French women, notably Parisiennes, is cited against this theory of the unfitness of married women for active business, then the domestic arrangements of French women must also be adopted to make the parallel correct; and the two, or at most three, children allowed to a marriage must be sent out to nurse, and the mother's obligation to the infant cease with the mere fact of giving it life. But the profession of a woman would never be more to the great majority—a majority so great that the minority remaining need not count—than a mere stopgap, "waiting the event;" and the natural reasoning would always be, of what good to spend the best part of my life in learning for the sake of the future, when any day may see the whole thing blown to the winds, and myself married and without any further need of what I have learned so laboriously and at such sacrifice? She can earn a little by her bad 'prentice work, and she thinks the bird in the hand better than those half-dozen in the bush which she may never have occasion to catch. This is one of the reasons, among some others, why women's work is inferior to men's. They will not give the time necessary for thorough training; they will not wait patiently, as men must do, from seed time to harvest, staying out the gradual ripening in quietly watching the right moment for putting in the sickle; they mow green, and then wonder that their crop is light and their gains few.

One of the worst things about this question of woman's work is the insane neglect and degradation of such duties as they can do in favor of those they cannot. Every duty hitherto assigned to them which they can shuffle off their own shoulders and lay on the shoulders of some one else they do, and all the work which is theirs by right of natural fitness they have degraded as "menial" and "unladylike." They have shown themselves utterly incapable of dignifying any work whatsoever, and they have rested their claims to be considered ladies on that most miserable of all foundations, their uselessness. But even now, when so much of a healthier spirit is being aroused, they set themselves steadily against their natural place in the vain attempt to fill that of men, and while work is waiting to be done which only they can do, are spending their energies in trying to share in that for which there are too many better qualified and stronger candidates already. Every housekeeper of a certain position in London knows the extreme difficulty there is in obtaining good assistance of any kind. Take the question of needlework alone. A low-class needlewoman may be found at eighteenpence a day, qualified to do only the coarsest kind of work, and such as is set her. To be sure there are court milliners whose bills make any one under a millionaire turn cold, and there are wretched "little" dressmakers deficient in every requisite of their trade. But there is no workwoman of taste and intelligence who will go out for good wages to make dresses at a cost something below the court milliner's, and with a result above the "little" dressmaker's. There is nothing "menial" in this—there need be nothing unladylike or unrefined. A woman of a certain taste and culture would meet with nothing to offend her, and she would be doing no lower "art" than the miserable stuff turned out by schools of design and the like. For dress properly considered is art, and is ugly or beautiful just in proportion to the want of cultivation or the artistic perception of the setters of fashion and designers of patterns. Again, good nursery governesses by the day are almost impossible to be had. Women who ask too much for the little they are required to give, or women who are not fit to teach at all, may be found in plenty; but a good "grounding" governess, of moderate but sufficicient salary, may often be looked for all through London in vain. And can any sane person tell us why women, one of whose natural functions it is to cook, have relegated this most important office to untaught, ignorant village wenches, who do more harm than the best doctor can ever put right, and who sap the very foundations of health from the earliest years? There is nothing in cooking that should disgust even ladies. When women are crying out for leave to dissect diseased human bodies, we cannot think that taking up a piece of meat on a fork and putting it into a stewpan is work that degrades or should revolt them. And good cooking is a thing that would be paid highly if done as an art and science combined. But it is scouted as not to be thought of for any one with education or brains: though office work, and copying dull legal documents, and mixing up pills as apothecaries, and other of the utterly uninteresting work of men, is clamored for because denied. We are afraid the fact is that women want notoriety in their work, and more, they want pay for play. They are not content to do quiet, useful, unobtrusive work in their own path as men are obliged to do in theirs. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico;* hence they envy men, and think their lives something infinitely gratifying as compared to their own home duties, and because they will not put any intellect or education into those duties, deny that they could if they would, and affirm that the duties are to blame, not their own want of interest in them. But the dull work of life has to be done by some one, and all men's work is not interesting or amusing or rich in pay and *kudos*. Men know that the really useful and influential man, in a public office say, is one who is never spoken of, and that the most successful member in the House is he who is best coached. But what woman of the new school would consent to be the hidden wire-puller, the unacknowledged coach? The greater the publicity, the more she would be gratified.

Lady Amberley, in her late speech, spoke bitterly about the lowness of woman's pay, and said she cannot get as much as men for work done as well as men can do it. This we distinctly deny. If she does as good work as men she gets the same wages, and it is because her work is not so good that she is paid at a lower rate. Women themselves acknowledge this, if by nothing more striking than the wages they pay their servants, the difference they themselves make between a butler and a parlor maid, who perform substantially the same offices. Until, then, all the work which women can do, and which they ought to do, is brought up to the highest point of perfection of which it is capable, until they have learned how to ennoble their own natural work, to make it stand higher in the professional scale, and to obtain for it better payment because of its greater perfectness, they have no right to any of those offices naturally appropriated by men. It is childish, to say the least of it, to leave one's own ground untilled out of envious desire to drive one's neighbor's plough; but this is what women are doing now when they wish to leave their houses and their children to servants that they may push their husbands, sons, and brothers from their places—when they think the hundreds saved by good management sordid, and the twenties gained by bad work sublime.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CASE OF CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

What do the friends of Cuba propose? With the resolution presented by Mr. Banks' committee we find this fault—from the rejection of such a resolution by either house or by both houses of Congress Spain in her inhuman conduct of the contest in Cuba might draw very great comfort and encouragement, while in the adoption of the same resolution there would assuredly not be an equivalent favor for Cuba; for the resolution is far from extravagant in the attitude it proposes for the United States. It instructs the President to declare and maintain a strict neutrality between the parties; it gives to Cuba for this purpose a *quasi* national position before our law by applying to her the statute of 1818, and it proposes a remonstrance to both sides against their acts of barbarous cruelty. There is so little in this to comfort any friend of Cuba that we do not see but what the President in his objections to granting belligerency is so near to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that the difference between them is finally the rather insubstantial one of tone and sentiment. Mr. Banks is the chivalric and generous friend of Cuba. In his generous attitude there is, perhaps, a suspicion of that rhetorical glory of our country—the spread eagle. General Grant is the President of the United States. When a man is a distinguished member of the House he is then also a part of the government of a free people; but the obligations of duty do not always sit so heavily upon him but he can afford to feel as a free lance in a cause that touches his sympathies. But the Executive is not thus free. Flights of the imagination are not for him, more especially when his ship of state needs all that can possibly be given of plain practical attention to sail it safely. It is for him to consider first of all the condition of the country especially committed to his care, and to view all that comes before him only in the light of that country's welfare.

Is there really any other difference between the administration and the party that is heard in the House in favor of Cuba? The vital point of the whole subject for us is, shall we or shall we not recognize the belligerency of the Cuban people? Grant is opposed to such a recognition and Banks is not in favor of it. At least it must be so held, since, with all his fame, he does not lay before the House any definite proposition to commit the country to such a course. He says a great deal on the [illegible] subject of the relations of Spain and Cuba [illegible] and the United States, same of which will doubtless be agreeable enough to the popular fancy, and much of which should be very painful if false, and still more painful if true. The imputation, for instance, that a message sent to Congress from the President of the United States is prepared in the pay of Spain is not often surpassed for malignity and meanness by the bitterest hostility of the partisan. It is in the style, indeed, of those scavengers of journalism who in their spleen affect to believe that the President permits the domestic circle of Mr. Hamilton Fish to influence the national policy. Mr. Banks, with this, says a great deal in regard to the propriety of protecting American citizens in foreign countries, and of our utter failure to do this, in every syllable of which we will agree with him. But, as we have hitherto shown, this is a delinquency for which Congress is more responsible than the President. It is one of the prices we pay for "economy." Why contrast our Government with that of England in this regard? When would Congress vote the money to defend half a dozen American citizens at the expense of such an excursion as the Abyssinian war? All this Mr. Banks proposes; but he does not propose at last any practical good for Cuba. His resolution, at its utmost, puts Cuba on the same status with Spain in a general declaration of our neutrality. This might make it impossible for Spain to buy ships here when she no longer needs them; and it might be held as a constructive recognition of a state of war, and so of her belligerency, but it would not yield any of the moral support which is the most valuable thing she would get from a proclamation of recognition.

This, then, is not very practical friendship for Cuba, to present a measure that if carried does her no good, and if lost does her incalculable moral harm. And why is friendship limited to this? Mr. Banks no doubt is sincere, if not practical, in his advocacy of the Cuban cause; but that sincerity did not carry him to the length of proposing that we should assume an attitude of even unfriendliness to a foreign Power on account of Cuba. If, with his instincts of universal philanthropy and his tenderness for filibustering that is an inheritance of his ancient Democracy, he could propose so little, how much less might we expect from a government that feels a full and honest responsibility for the discharge of its duties to the nation? The fact is the attitude taken by the administration is the only one possible for an honest, practical government; and though it opposes boldly a popular sentiment in favor of the name of freedom, it must eventually secure the full support of the national common sense. We not only cannot afford war for the sake of Cuba, but we cannot afford the very shadow of war, nor the note of preparation. Our first duty is to ourselves and our creditors; and to be just we must keep the peace. We are building up, after our great struggle, with unparalleled energy and rapidity, and why shall we stop this progress? Is the chance that we may make Cuba what Mexico is a sufficient motive? Certainly not. Consider the consequences of embroiling ourselves in the quarrels of the Cubans—immediate interruption of the payment of the debt, immediate decrease in the price of the bonds, financial confusion, a new lease of life for all tax laws, the cessation of the vast emigration that is pouring in upon us. These are but the more immediately obvious of a train of evils. Let the people only weigh all this against the mere sentiment and rhetoric on the other side, and they will see how clearly and practically Grant is in the right. Unfortunately, however, our sympathies are too apt to run away with our practical ideas, and it is highly probable that the clear common sense of the President will be overslaughed entirely by the sentimentality of such dashing leaders in the House as Logan and Banks.

LITERARY RESPONSIBILITY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The extraordinary and melancholy interest excited by the death of Mr. Dickens has yet hardly at all abated; the newspapers still come to us full-freighted with notices of the departed novelist. No literary man has died in our time whose loss will be so generally regretted. Indeed, Mr. Dickens' fame quite stands out from ordinary literary success—certainly since Voltaire (who was quite a different writer) we suspect that no one has had so many readers; and yet between the number of Voltaire's admirers and that of Mr. Dickens' it would be absurd to make any comparison. For the purpose of any such computation the two men are not to be named together; for Mr. Dickens was fortunate enough to live in an age of universal reading, and of a light and portable literature which has made reading universally possible. When Sir Charles Grandison came, with his ineffable grace and his inexpressible goodness, he came in so many volumes that only rich people could afford to buy his biography. Smollett, we think, set the example of publishing one of his new novels in cheap monthly parts, but even this expedient could not compensate for the small number of ordinary people who preferred a book to beer. Compare this state of things with the hordes, the swarms, the countless caravans of readers which Mr. Dickens has had. What tremendous power has been his, and how faithfully and honorably has that power, on the whole, been exercised! If there be here and there in these novels a few things which have made people no better, how few are there which have made them worse!

Now, knowledge may be power, but it is not always peace of mind or even temporal prosperity. There is a knowledge of good and there is a knowledge of evil. There are books which confuse the moral perceptions, bewilder the heart, and make truth and virtue seem but empty cheats—popular books, fascinating books, which the Devil himself might have written, and then scattered broadcast to work an infinity of misery and wo and degradation of body and of mind. There is one book in the English tongue written by a man of singular literary dexterity, which has done infinite mischief—a book not to be named, and for the writing of which, if the author was not condemned to unquenchable fires, he must now be at least in Purgatory with but infinitesimal chances of getting out. This was the kind of popular literature which was once supplied for the reading of the poor in England; and it may be sold there to some extent still. But the difference is that there are now better chances, if one chooses to seek them, and inexpensive chances at that. We question whether Mr. Dickens' works are so much read in England as in America; but even there they must have had a most refining influence. He is not "goodyish;" he can call a spade a spade upon occasions; but he is a singularly clean writer, and absolutely free from pruriency of thought, though employing occasional coarseness of expression; and the morality of his books is always healthy, robust, and benevolent.

But we are not intending a criticism of Mr. Dickens' books, nor specially a notice of their author. What we desire to point out is the immense responsibility which the general addiction to reading has imposed upon the literary class—particularly upon the writers of poems, dramas, novels, and newspapers. We do not think that there is so much of the bad and cheap printed matter in the market as there was a few years ago—but there is enough to do a great deal of mischief, though fortunately much of it is too dull for the general endurance of mankind. But in the [illegible] and hurry of fugitive literary labor, even the cautious may lapse into the promulgation of error or into offenses against good taste and sound criticism. It isn't a pleasant consideration that you may be in danger of misleading a fellow-creature, who, in his turn, may mislead one of his fellow-creatures, and so on, ad infinitum. It makes one see a deadly weapon in his pen, and all Tartarus in his inkstand. Mr. Carlyle once humorously said in a preface to a new edition of his own "Life of Schiller," that it was a book which deserved "to be knocked on the head;" yet a book once printed unfortunately could not be knocked on the head, but went up and down doing all manner of mischief. This is true of much printed matter, though (during a scarcity of rags) the paper-mills have sent quantities of folly to oblivion. But we have often thought that the old verse about dying and leaving no line which one would wish to blot out, had in it a good deal of pathetic significance. It is easy to be wrong. It is so difficult to comprehend the exact want of the reader. It is so hard, even with the best intention, always to avoid the suggestion of the false. Well, God grant that all honest gentlemen who are plying their pens may make no mistake of matter or manner. As for the dishonest writers in the back slums of literature, they are past praying for.

THE PARASITES ONCE MORE.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is no difference of opinion among Republicans as to the causes which have contributed most largely to the demoralization and defeat of the party in this city. The effect of corrupt and worthless management upon the spirit and strength of the party is too palpable to be denied. Every man with his eyes open sees that its interests are in the hands of knaves and tricksters, who regard their influence as a marketable commodity, and are indifferent as to the means by which they attain their ends. Who these persons are, with what tools they work, and for what purposes they exert themselves, are questions to which every new event supplies a sufficient answer. Whether in the primary meetings, in the committee-room or the convention, their general character and schemes are always the same. Of honest, disinterested service they have no conception. In the potency of a healthy public spirit and the value of reputable agencies for its development, they have no faith. Politics are with them a trade; partisanship is to them a pretext, under cover of which they perpetrate all manner of rascality; the party zeal they always propose to invoke is a mine of gullibility which they hope to work periodically for their own peculiar advantage. Such are the people who have for years contrived to control the Republican body here, and whose expulsion from every post of honor or trust is an indispensable preliminary to reorganization and success. Until they be swept aside, nothing can be done.

But "who will bell the cat?" When, how, and by whom is the work of purification and punishment to be performed? We must not suppose that the parasites and pretenders who now manage matters will quietly acquiesce in the demand for their decapitation. No sense of shame will impel them to retire—no twinge of conscience will induce them to make room for better men. They know the strength of their position, and will battle strenuously for its retention. They hold the keys, and will keep them if they can. The nature of the trading politician of the New York breed is a stranger to decency. And as the class of whom we speak are for the time possessed of power, we may be sure that they will use it without stint or scruple. A regiment of small office-holders, who look to them as masters, will rally to their support. The hungry crowd who are on the look-out for office, and who have been accustomed to believe in the influence of these managers in high places, may be expected—for a time at least—to do their bidding. The hired "roughs" who are serviceable in an emergency will earn their pay with the desperation which arises from a knowledge that their further employment is in jeopardy. As matters stand, influences like these should not be excluded from the account. They will be more or less effective in ward meetings, in packing primaries, in the selection of delegates, and in the contest which will be waged anew in the State Convention. It were folly to despise them under the most favorable circumstances. To underrate them now, amidst the prevalence of a mortifying apathy on the part of respectable Republicans, would be to insure a continuance of the present state of things.

Party reconstruction will not begin in earnest until the integrity which exists in the party ranks makes its real strength felt. If those who are Republicans from conviction, and who are disgusted with the want of principle which is manifest in the party management, do not choose to exert themselves for its purification, the task may be given up as hopeless. There must be energetic, combined, and well-considered effort, or the schemers who afflict the party will drive it to death. Mere protests will not suffice. Action alone will be of avail. What shall be the initiatory step it is not for us to say. But in some formal manner, the honest members of the party must reveal and utilize their power. They must attend ward meetings, organize committees, and in due time elect delegates to the convention. Otherwise, the creatures who cling to the party that they may fatten upon it, will once more have everything their own way. There can be no appeal to the Republican sentiment of the State, no call for the interference by which the sturdy men from the country should put down the unprincipled men in the city, without an organized opposition; and there can be no organized opposition unless those who now loudly deplore the condition to which the party has been reduced put their heads together, and do something effective towards its reconstruction.

For yet another purpose an organized assault upon the usurpers who direct the affairs of the party in this city is essential. Their usurpation would not last a month if the national administration made known its appreciation of their character and aims, and its determination to listen no more to their representations in regard to patronage. Let it be generally understood that their remonstrances and recommendations are alike unheeded, and from that moment their roll of followers will diminish. Let it be made known that they no longer enjoy free access to the inner offices of the departments, and no influence with the President or Secretaries, and their hold upon the noisiest element in ward meetings and committees will be loosened. The administration owes this as a duty to the Republican party and to this State, and we will not believe that General Grant will shrink from its performance whenever he fully comprehends the position. But how is the President to judge of the right to speak authoritatively which those who approach him upon this subject should possess? However weighty their individual influence, it is quite certain that the force of their opposition and the value of their support will be greatly enhanced if they speak with an authority derived from Republican organization. Its functions will begin at this point, and upon their honest exercise very much more depends than most people seem willing to believe.

NEW YORK FUNERALS.

From the N. Y. World.

We made some observations yesterday on the potent example of Mr. Dickens' funeral, which was so plain and so decorous. That example may extend itself to this city, where there is a great deal too much display and expense in conducting burials. It was once our duty to act as a pall-bearer at the funeral of a gentleman in this city, whose family could ill afford the expenditures which some of our customs entail upon those who have to bury their dead. Arr[illegible]ved at the vestry of the church where the funeral services were to be conducted, we found that we were expected to put on one of those preposterous white linen scarfs which the undertakers provide on such occasions. "What is to be done with this," we asked, "after the funeral is over?" "Take it home," said the undertaker; "we generally put in enough to make a shirt." Not being in want of a shirt, we were rather struck by the ridiculous aspect of the whole custom, when illustrated by the frank avowal of the undertaker that here was an expenditure in linen sufficient, multiplied by the number of pall-bearers, to make six or eight of those useful articles of wearing apparel.

Some of the hearses, too, of New York are almost as bad as those of London. We remember seeing an Irish funeral once, of some twenty carriages, waiting for a ferry-boat at the foot of Thirty-fourth street. The deceased lay (in his coffin of course) within a hearse that might have gratified Spotted Tail, if he could be assured that he would be borne in so gorgeous a vehicle to the place where he is to start for the celestial hunting-grounds, when he has laid down his earthly rifle. The driver of this sumptuous affair, however, was a dirty Irishman, dressed in a shabby linen blouse; and, as the day was hot and the delay tedious, he descended from his box and went into a corner grocery to get a drink. Counting the number of carriages, and making an estimate of the total, we came to the conclusion that the expense of burying Pat on that occasion, including the hearse, was not less than two hundred dollars. The rich and fashionable might do something to discountenance such expenses, and it is time they had done it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers,
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf§

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1§

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wims

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 41

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ⅛ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
128§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 18.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 18.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	[illegible]
To London	105	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	115	To Paris	[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
The steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown;
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from [illegible] feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Last night the twenty-fifth anniversary of Oriental Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., was celebrated at the Continental.

—The regular meeting of the Bricklayers' Association occurred last evening. The wages received by the journeymen were stated to be $3·50, $4 and $5.

—The hull of the United States frigate Ironsides, which has been lying in the mud near League Island for several years past, was broken to pieces yesterday by means of a large torpedo, containing a charge of 500 pounds of powder.

—The Commanderies of Knights Templar belonging to this city will arrive home from the Williamsport Encampment this evening. The Knights now in the city will meet at Eighth and Callowhill streets at 7 P. M., to escort their brethren. The parade will pass over the following route:—From depot of Pennsylvania Railroad down Chesnut to Eighth street, and up Eighth to Armory.

—Yesterday afternoon Frederick Smith, in company with a number of friends, visited Tacony, and while there joined with them in a sail to the Jersey shore. When in shallow water the party went in to bathe, the water being about waist deep. Mr. Smith complained of feeling ill and was led out of the water, and as soon as he reached the shore fell dead. Deceased was about twenty-six years of age, and resided with his parents, Fourth street, below Thompson, where the body was brought last evening.

—We have received the following additional nominations made by the various Republican ward conventions:—

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Select Council—E. A. Shallcross.

Common Council—Joseph Cartledge.

Alderman—Peter Castor.

School Directors—John Cartledge and William Taylor.

Assessor, Second district—Nathan Boileau.

Directors of the Poor—Jonathan M. Rile and George M. Shallcross.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Common Council—William E. Rowan.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅛.

—It is rumored that Mr. Cox and Mr. Fish will soon resign.

—From fifteen to twenty thousand miners had a jubilee at Wilkesbarre yesterday.

—The earthquake in Mexico on May 11 was more disastrous than was at first estimated.

—The mountains of New Mexico are said to be full of hostile Indians, and serious trouble is anticipated.

—The Senate amendments to the Pension bill have been non-concurred in by the House, and a conference ordered.

—At its meeting last night the Union League Club of New York adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the income tax.

—An accident, resulting in the death of three passengers and the wounding of several others, occurred yesterday on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, near Royalstown.

—R. B. Carpenter, a tried Republican, has been nominated for Governor, and General M. C. Butler, an ex-Confederate, for Lieutenant-Governor, by the South Carolina Reform Convention.

—Considerable time was taken up in the House yesterday over a bill granting Goat Island to the Western Pacific Railroad for a terminus, under certain restrictions. Two offers were made for the island by members, one of $2,000,000 and the other $2,500,000.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Franking bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the bill defining the duties of Pension Agents were non-concurred in.

Foreign Affairs.

—Breadstuffs are rapidly advancing in England and France.

—President Grant's message on the Cuban question was received with the liveliest satisfaction in Madrid.

—A bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France has been introduced into the Corps Legislatif.

—Minister Washburne gave a banquet in Paris on Wednesday night to Prevost Paradol, the new Minister to Washington.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Judge Hoar's Resignation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Both the President and Judge Hoar were much surprised to-day on learning that the fact of the latter's resignation of the office of Attorney-General was last night telegraphed North, especially as neither of them had mentioned the subject to any one, nor was it their intention to do so, excepting in the nomination of a successor.

There is much speculation as to the cause of the resignation. It has no political significance. After the withdrawal of the nomination of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, the President being desirous of appointing Mr. Boutwell to the vacancy, Judge Hoar informed the President that in order to avoid embarrassment in the appointment of two members of the Cabinet from one State, he would withdraw from it, leaving the President free to select Mr. Boutwell.

The President, however, remarked that that was a matter which more intimately concerned himself, and while thanking Judge Hoar for his friendly consideration, appointed Mr. Boutwell. Some months afterwards Judge Hoar again voluntarily proposed to resign, he never appearing to desire a continuance in the position, but was always ready to retire whenever the President should think proper to appoint his successor.

The nomination of the Judge to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was from the most friendly feelings of the President towards him, which it is known was as sincerely returned by Judge Hoar, and these friendly relations have never been interrupted. When recently Judge Hoar tendered his resignation for the first time in writing, the President accepted it with the intimation that, as the South had no Judge on the Supreme Bench, it seemed fair that that section should have a representative in the Cabinet, and therefore inquiries were made as to a suitable successor.

The ascertained qualifications of Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, being satisfactory, he was accordingly nominated to-day to the Senate towards the close of the proceedings of that body this afternoon. An ineffectual motion was made to go into Executive session in order that the nomination might be acted on. This will probably be done to-morrow.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence passed between Judge Hoar and the President:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1870.—Sir:—I resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States, the resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor.

Very respectfully, E. R. HOAR.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870.—My Dear Judge:—In accepting your resignation as Attorney-General upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the opportunity to express to you my high appreciation of the able, patriotic, and devoted manner in which you have performed the functions of that office. In no less a degree do I appreciate the pleasant personal relations which have existed from the beginning of our association, officially or private. Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasant recollections of your connection with the present administration, and with assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, I remain, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To the Hon. E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

Mr. Bickel offered a resolution requesting the Park commissioners to have music on Saturdays at Lemon hill. Adopted.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a resolution requiring the Reading Railroad Company to have their tracks on Broad street removed within sixty days. Passed.

Also, one requiring M. Baird & Co. to remove their tracks on Broad street. Passed.

Also, one granting permission to Messrs. M. Baird & Co. to lay a connecting track on Hamilton street. Passed.

Mr. Bunnell presented a petition for water pipe in the Fifteenth ward.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution for placing Charleston street on the city plan. Passed.

Mr. McIlvain presented petitions for the grading of Baltimore avenue, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

A communication was received from the Controllers of Public Schools, relative to the purchase of the lots on Hancock, Taylor and Cumberland streets, for school purposes. Referred.

An ordinance providing that the Chief Engineer of the Water Department draw warrants for repairs of the Roxborough Water-works, was passed.

The Committee on City Property reported a substitute for the bill providing for new stone steps in front of Independence Hall, making the appropriation $500 instead of $1000. Passed.

Mr. McCall submitted a resolution requiring the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to take up the planks on the wharves of the company, and substitute stones and flagging. Referred.

The Finance Committee reported a bill appropriating $10,000 to the Board of Health for removal of nuisances, employment of nurses for relapsing fever patients, &c. Referred to the Committee on Health.

The ordinance appropriating $75,000 for building a house of correction was taken up and passed.

Bills from Common Council were considered. One locating market stands on Germantown avenue and Third street, from Girard avenue to Master street, was postponed until next Thursday. One for the appointment of a joint committee to arrange for a proper celebration of the fourth of July; referred. To change the place of voting in the Fifteenth division of the Fifteenth ward; concurred in. To authorize the paving of Elm and other streets; concurred in. To pave Ridge avenue with rubble pavement; concurred in. For opening Somerset street; concurred in. For grading Nineteenth street; concurred in. To authorize a sewer on Sixth street, from South to Alaska; concurred in.

At 5 o'clock, Select branch met Common Council in joint convention.

The consideration of bills from Common Council was then resumed.

One to inflict a penalty of $50 on all persons who make an attachment to a water pipe without permission, was postponed. One appropriating $2620 for deficiency bills of 1868 and 1869, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair.

The Mayor's veto of the ordinance appropriating the use of Third street and Germantown avenue, from Girard avenue to Master street, as a market stand for farmers, was received. The bill was passed over the Mayor's veto.

A communication was received from General Charles M. Prevost, asking for an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, one from Joseph F. Marcer, asking that one of his sureties be released. Referred.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance creating a committee of five from each chamber, to take measures for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and making an appropriation of $1500 to carry out the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the Fifteenth division of the Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution of instructions to the Committee on Police, relative to making gratuity to the family of Dennis Sullivan, who was killed in the discharge of his duty. Referred.

A number of resolutions for gas lamps, water pipe, &c., were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Judge presented a petition for the grading of Newkirk street, in the Twenty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, offered a resolution for the opening of Somerset and Tuscan street. Agreed to.

Also, one to tramway Goshen avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave Elm, Twenty-fourth and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to grade Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Elm and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave the sidewalks on Lesher street, Twenty-fourth ward.

Also, one to pave Ridge avenue, from Columbia avenue to Dauphin street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $2320 64 to the Department of Highways, to pay deficiency bills for the years 1868 and 1869. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, presented a resolution granting the National Telegraph Company permission to erect telegraph poles on Franklin and other streets. Postponed.

Mr. Willits, of the Committee on Surveys, presented a report in reference to the application for an assistant engineer. An ordinance was attached authorizing the appointment of the assistant engineer and surveyor at a salary of $166 per month. Postponed for one week.

An ordinance providing for the construction of sewers on Twenty-first, Chestnut and other streets. Agreed to.

An ordinance for the construction of sewers on Poplar, Alaska and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell presented a resolution requesting the Chief Commissioner of Highways to inform Councils why he has not caused the arrest of parties who stole cobble stones from the city yard in 1868.

Mr. Logan presented a resolution that the old Independence bell be placed in front of the State House on the Fourth of July, and that the Mayor be requested to toll it. Laid on the table.

Select Council bills were then taken up.

One making an appropriation of $500 to place new steps in front of Independence Hall.

Also, one relative to removing the Reading Railroad tracks on Broad street. Agreed to.

One placing Chauncey street upon the plan of the city property.

Select and Common Council went into joint convention for the election of a member of the Board of Health, one guardian of the poor, and eighteen police magistrates. The following persons were elected:

Member of Board of Health—Charles B. Barrett.

Guardian of the Poor—George W. Simons.

Police Magistrates—1st district, Thomas Dallas; 2d, Samuel Lutz; 3d, Charles M. Carpenter; 4th, Lewis Godbou; 5th, Andrew Morrow; 6th, Samuel P. Jones; 7th, William Toland; 8th, Jacob R. Massey; 9th, Charles E. Pancoast; 10th, Adam H. Shoemaker; 11th, William R. Heins; 12th, James I. Allison; 13th, John P. Thompson; 14th, Jacob Good; 15th, Thaddeus Stearne; 16th, Thomas Randall; 17th, Jesse Bonsall; 18th, William Neill.

Select Council bills were again taken up.

One authorizing the chief engineer to draw certain warrants. Agreed to.

One of request to the park commissioners relative to music in the park. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2pd

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 16m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES........4·28 MOON RISES..........11 05

SUN SETS..........7·33 HIGH WATER..........4·32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
T. L. GILLESPIE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Paraguay	London	New York	June 4
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	June 4
Rhein	Southampton	New York	June 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	June 7
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 8
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 8
Sidonia	Glasgow	New York	June 8

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	June 18
England	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	June 18
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	June 21
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	June 22
New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 17
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 18
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 18
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	June 18
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 21
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	June 22
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Veto, Manning, Charleston, C. Haslam & Co.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Greaves, Bridgeton, Captain.

Barge McDougal, McDougal, New York, Sinnickson & Co.

Barge A. F. Williams, Caslin, Hudson, do.

Barge J. Warner, Sansia, Hudson, do.

Steamtug O. V. Coffin, Bidwell, Middletown, Conn, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Martha Davis, Robinson, 2 days from Milford, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Argo, Taylor, 4 days from Chickahominy river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 16.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Wm. Heister, with sand, for Wilmington.

P. McDevitt, with lumber, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Myrtle, Camilla, C. A. Silliman, W. T. Blessing, Black Diamond, Great Eastern, and Lina Newkumet, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 17.—Barge Good Will, with coal for Baltimore, left last evening. Major O'Reilly, with pig iron for Baltimore, will leave this afternoon. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., June 16—4·25 P. M.—Came down this P. M. two ships, which are now abreast of the ice breaker. In harbor, one brig and six schooners.

Wind S. Thermometer, 82.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, cleared at New Orleans 11th inst. for Marseilles, with 879 hhds. tobacco, and 16,320 staves.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, cleared at New Orleans 11th inst., for Philadelphia, with 297 bales cotton, 1500 empty barrels, 428 bundles hides, 300 hides, 256 bags wool, 175 bales moss, 250 casks iron, 200 hhds. bones, 100 empty casks, and 50 pkgs. sundries.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Steamship Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Bark Daring, McDonald, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst.

Bark Brothers, Long, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Brig B. F. Nash, Ray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, for Delaware Breakwater, was at Havana 11th inst.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, cleared at Havana 8th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Brig H. Houston, French, at Caibarien 5th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Brig James Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 15th inst.

Brig Hunter, Wilson, hence, was discharging at Sisal 20th ult.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Boston 15th instant.

Schr P. Merwin, Pugh, hence for Savannah, with iron, etc., while beating out of Chincoteague harbor morning of 12th inst., struck on the wreck of the Abraham Brown (it not being buoyed), and bilged; part of the cargo was thrown overboard. The P. M. is ten months old, and is owned in Newbern, N. C.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The British taxes on tonnage known as "light dues," long complained of by shipowners, are to be reduced 15 per cent. from the 1st of October, 1870, which, it is estimated, will relieve the tonnage entering British ports £53,529 per annum. There is also to be a considerable increase in the expenditures upon coast lights and lighthouses—the total amount to be appropriated to this purpose during the current year being about £76,000, and for 1871, £54,000.

Schr T. S. McLellan, Farr, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 13th inst.

Schr Roswel, Copp, 9 days from Sagua, at New York 15th inst.

Schr Black Diamond, Merrill, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, hence, at Portland 14th instant.

Schr Emily A. Bartle, Smith, hence, at Gloucester 14th inst.

Schr E. Sinnickson, hence, at Norwich 14th inst.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, from Galveston, at Boston, 15th inst.

Schr Louie F. Smith, Cree, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 13th inst.

Schr Pearl, Smith, hence, at Newburyport 14th instant.

Schr J. Trueman, Gibbs, from Marion for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Pawtucket 14th instant.

Schrs Moonlight, Briggs, and Aid, Smith, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.

Schrs George Nebinger, Smith, and Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, at Fall River 11th inst. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Ney, Chase, hence, at Fall River 13th inst.

Schr Henry A. Taber, Bornman, hence, at Newport P. M. 14th inst.

Schrs Westmoreland Rice, and Richard Law, York, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Kimmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr J. Burley, Saunders, hence, at Stonington 14th inst.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection and construction of the Public Baths of the city, endorsed "Proposals for 'Public Baths,'" are invited, and will be received at the Mayor's office up to WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened.

The baths are to be constructed according to the approved plans and specifications of C. D. Supplee & Son, architects, which are open for inspection at the Mayor's office, and where any additional information will be furnished.

Each proposal will be accompanied with a certificate that a bond has been executed and filed at the law department of the city, in compliance with the ordinance of May 25, 1860. HENRY HUHN, Chairman Committee on Police.

6 17 fmw 3t

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 ⅞ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SOLDIERS, OR THEIR HEIRS, WHO WERE actually discharged for wounds, or injuries, or ruptures, and who are denied bounty because their discharges read "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability," can have a remuster so as to show them discharged for wounds, etc., and get their $200 bounty, on applying in person or by letter to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,225·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00

$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,

Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
H. Frank Robinson,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 11

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association

AND OF

Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.
WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,
Laurence Myers,
J. M. Myers,
Wm. S. McManus,

Wm. B. Reaney,
Edward Samuel,
H. P. Muirheid,
Clayton McMichael. 1496m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS....2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,

Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,

Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..........$524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,

J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Ass't Sec. [illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL..........$500,000
ASSETS..........$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19

Losses paid, 1869..........$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.
Samuel W. Jones
John A. Brown
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,

Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,

CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,

JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5§

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,

Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe

And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.

Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

2 9

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply T. W. CATTELL.
21 tf

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Princ.pal.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 17,
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE..........JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of the original and world-famous
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SHOO-FLY. SHOO-FLY.
ILL-TRO-BAD-DOUR.
LEW SIMMONS,
the Philadelphia favorite, will appear for
MR. DAN BRYANT'S
BENEFIT, AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.
DAN BRYANT'S BENEFIT. 6 13 6t

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
For a short season, commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 13, Mad'lle MARIE ZOE, and her New York Company, in the beautiful military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mad'lle Zoe and Mr. W. J. Fleming in the great Broad sword Combat. Zoe Matinee, Saturday, at 2·30 P. M. 6 11 6t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,
5 24 tufem No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada.

RICHMOND & CO.

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.

TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,

No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.

Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

SEVENTH Street, above F,

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 21§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MOTTET, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the above-mentioned estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those who have claims against the same present them without delay to

J. FREDERICK LIST, Conveyancer,
No. 629 WALNUT Street.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1870. 5 27 f6t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

There is such an obvious propriety in celebrating the centennial anniversary of our national independence on the very spot where the Declaration of Independence was signed, that it might be imagined no serious opposition to such a project could exist. Indeed, it is probable that no objections would be made if it were proposed merely to hold a grand anniversary festival; but the project of an international exposition which has been started has served to excite the rivalry of a number of cities that hope to be benefited by the eclat of such an occasion and by the crowds of visitors that will undoubtedly attend. The question, therefore, of holding the proposed centennial in Philadelphia turns quite as much on the facilities we can afford in the way of suitable location for the exposition buildings, the receipt and storage of goods, and the comfortable accommodation of an immense concourse of strangers, as it does upon the fact that the Declaration of Independence was signed here, and that Independence Hall is still standing, an object of reverence, in our midst. Fortunately for the proprieties of the occasion, there is no place in the whole United States that is better adapted in every way for the location of a great World's Fair. Our noble Park will give ample space for all the buildings that may be required, while there is no city in the Union that can afford better or more ample accommodations to as many people as may choose to attend from every quarter of the globe. Goods of every description from abroad can be landed directly at our wharves, and transported without difficulty to the place of exposition, while direct communication with every section of our country gives all the facilities that could be desired for collecting specimens of national industry and art.

It is, of course, to be expected that some grumbling will be done by the people of other cities in case Congress should finally determine to hold an international exposition in Philadelphia, but the same would occur if any other city were to be selected, and all we can ask in the matter is a fair and impartial consideration of our claims. The Committees on Manufactures and Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives are now in the city, according to an appointment made some months ago. In his original letter of invitation Mayor Fox requested the committees to visit Philadelphia to make a quiet and unostentatious examination of its localities, industries, and other facilities. There is no necessity to go outside of this programme, and we can well permit the visitors to judge for themselves without endeavoring to influence them by any extravagant demonstrations of welcome. The advantages of Philadelphia have only to be seen to be recognized, and any stranger visiting Fairmount Park cannot but acknowledge that there is not a finer location on this continent for an exposition building. We anticipate that this visit of the committees of Congress will finally settle the whole question in favor of Philadelphia, and that measures will be adopted very shortly preparatory to the great event to come off on the 4th of July, 1876. That date is some years distant yet, it is true, but it is proposed to make this the most imposing anniversary celebration that has ever taken place in the world's history, and it is none too soon to take the first steps towards it.

THE STREET MARKET STANDS.

The street market stands have for years been considered nuisances of the first magnitude by the residents and storekeepers on the thoroughfares where they were located, but the "shinners" resisted successfully every effort to remove them until the last session of the Legislature, when a law was passed prohibiting street market stands within certain limits. Driven from their old quarters, the "shinners" have been endeavoring ever since to establish themselves in new localities, and they procured the passage of an ordinance by Councils setting apart Third street and Germantown avenue, from Girard avenue to Market street, for market stands. This ordinance was yesterday returned to Common Council by the Mayor with a veto, which very clearly set forth the objectionable character of such legislation. The Mayor contends that although the places designated by the ordinance are not within the prohibited limits, yet as the act of legislation was to be regarded as the establishment of a system, to be extended from time to time until all street markets shall be abolished, it is both inexpedient and improper to establish new curbstone market stands, except when the sheerest necessity for the comfort of a neighborhood demands it. The Mayor further suggests that the establishment of the proposed street market stand would be an injustice to those who occupy the market-houses in that locality, and who pay rent as well as license, and that it would tend to depreciate the value of the city property. The Mayor is clearly right on all points, and the propriety of this veto will be questioned by very few except the "shinners" themselves. Notwithstanding the force of the objections, however, Common Council passed the ordinance over the veto by a heavy vote. We hope that Select Council will take a more liberal view of the matter when it comes up in that body, and will aid in doing away at once and forever with the curbstone market nuisances.

HON. AMOS TAPPAN AKERMAN, THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

President Grant astounded the country not a little at the outset by some of his Cabinet appointments, but the crowning surprise has been in his last selection—that of the Hon. Amos Tappan Akerman, of Georgia, whose name was sent to the Senate yesterday as Attorney-General, in place of Hon. Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, resigned.

Mr. Akerman is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Portsmouth, in that State, in the year 1822. After receiving a thorough preparatory education, he entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, in his native State, in 1838, and graduated in 1842, at the age of twenty. In the following year he left New England and took up his residence at Elbertson, the county seat of Elbert county, Georgia, about seventy miles to the north of Augusta. Here he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the late Hon. John M. Berrien, a lawyer of great distinction, who had served as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Jackson, from 1829 to 1831, and also as United States Senator. From all the accounts that have reached us, Mr. Ackerman soon attained a high reputation as a lawyer and a man of unquestioned personal integrity, and pursued the successful practice of his profession until the outbreak of the Rebellion, without material interruption and without taking any prominent part in politics. He acted, however, with the Whig party as long as that organization remained intact, and does not appear to have affiliated with the Democracy at any period in his career except during the Rebellion.

Mr. Akerman's exact status on the secession question is as yet a matter of doubt, a fact, however, which in itself will tend greatly to disturb the equanimity of the people. We are told that, in common with many of the leading men of the South, he opposed the secession movement at the outset, and continued to oppose it until opposition became futile, when he yielded to the pressure of his surroundings and "went with his State." This much appears to be reliable, but the extent to which he favored and promoted the cause of the Rebellion is not so clear. "A report," say the Washington despatches, "that he served in the Rebel army is probably correct," and it is even asserted that he served upon the staff of the Confederate General Toombs during the greater part of the war, without, however, figuring prominently or attaining any distinction. It is also asserted that he acted as counsel for Toombs when he was arraigned before a court-martial in 1864. Until these reports are cleared up, and it is proved beyond doubt that Mr. Akerman *did not* even play at the hazardous game of treason, the country will be apt to regard his appointment without much enthusiasm; and if the fact that he did countenance the war upon the Union, even to the small extent of lounging about the headquarters of Toombs, the blatant paper soldier, should be established, the great mass of the Northern people will look to the Senate to vindicate the name of loyalty and rescue the nation from the burning shame of condoned treason in the Cabinet, by an instant and uncompromising refusal to confirm his nomination.

Mr. Akerman's career subsequent to the war is not involved in as much doubt as clouds the previous portion of his history. He at least "accepted the situation" promptly and without reservation, and, although not making at the outset any very positive professions of Republicanism, recognized the irresistible force of the great popular movement which carried General Grant into the President's chair, having previously urged the people of his adopted State to accept the Congressional policy of reconstruction and do their utmost towards the rehabilitation of the South. By this course he gained the confidence of the reconstruction party in his own State, as well as that of such of the Republican leaders of the North as were personally acquainted with him. We find his name at the head of the Grant electoral ticket in Georgia in 1868, a circumstance which proves that at that time, whatever may have been his course during the war, he had become thoroughly reconstructed in sentiment, and soon after the new administration came into power his political disabilities were removed by Congress, and he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as United States attorney for the District of Georgia—a position for which his high legal attainments fully qualified him, even if his advocacy of secession should morally disqualify him from holding a seat in the Cabinet. He was a leading member of the convention of 1867 by which the present Constitution of Georgia was framed, and, it is said, made an earnest effort to have incorporated in the fundamental law of the State a provision which would place the right of the colored people to hold office beyond doubt or dispute. Mr. Akerman, however, has not affiliated with the extreme radical wing of the Republican party of Georgia, but has been a firm opponent of the Bullock *regime*, a circumstance which is to be put down to his credit. Last winter, when ex-Attorney-General Hoar was rejected by the Senate as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the President endeavored to meet one of the objections urged against his first appointment by selecting a Southern man for the vacancy, it is said that he had fixed upon Mr. Akerman for the position as the best and most available person to be found, in case the nomination of Judge Bradley of New Jersey should encounter a fate like that which met the aspirations of Mr. Hoar.

Such, as far as can be ascertained, has been the record of President Grant's new appointee to the responsible position of Attorney-General, and it must be confessed that it is anything but satisfactory to the country. Unless it should appear that Mr. Akerman did *not* serve in the Confederate army, there can be but little doubt that the nomination will prove unacceptable to the Senate. The people are quite willing that he should be District Attorney for Georgia, but the Attorney-Generalship of the United States, involving as it does a seat in the Cabinet and a voice in the foreign and domestic policy of the administration, is altogether another thing.

A New Canal Around Niagara Falls.—The fact that the Welland Canal has long since ceased to meet the requirements of trade between Lakes Erie and Ontario, its tonnage in 1867 being less than in 1857, while the shipments of produce from Milwaukee in the same period have more than quadrupled, has occasioned a necessity for increased facilities which the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company hope to meet. The municipalities of the town and township of Niagara, the respective Boards of Trade of the cities of Chicago, Oswego, and Toledo, the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, and others interested, petitioned the Parliament of Canada for the incorporation of that company. The essential work they propose is a branch of the Welland Canal from the town of Niagara to connect with the Welland at Thorold. It is intended to make this "Niagara Lateral cut" on a scale commensurate with the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which can pass vessels of 2000 tons, while the Welland now can pass only those of 400. At Niagara the mouth of the Niagara river will furnish the new canal with a magnificent harbor. Then, instead of enlarging the upper portion of the Welland, it is proposed to cut from Thorold—the head of the lateral cut—six miles to the Chippewa or Welland river, which, with a little improvement, will equal the rest of the new canal in carrying capacity. That river empties into the Niagara river above the Falls. The new route is intended principally for steam vessels, which, coming from Lake Erie, would pass down the Niagara river to the Chippewa or Welland river, up it to Thorold, thence to Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Niagara river, having simply made a detour around the Falls. The Welland Canal would be left to the enjoyment of "the schooner trade."

OBITUARY.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (Patterson).

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the offspring of the unfortunate marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, died in that city this morning at the age of sixty-five years. When Jerome Bonaparte became acquainted with Miss Patterson he was in command of a French frigate, which arrived at New York in 1803. His relationship to the most prominent man of the day caused him to be much sought after, and he was entertained with lavish hospitality by the best society of all our principal cities. During a visit to Baltimore he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the belle of the city and the daughter of a wealthy merchant. Miss Patterson was flattered by the attentions of the handsome young Frenchman, and Jerome found no difficulty in falling in love with the beautiful American. Miss Patterson doubtless thought herself the most fortunate woman alive when Jerome proposed matrimony, and Jerome, infatuated with his present bliss, must have forgotten all about this terrible brother in Paris, who was already preparing to assume the imperial purple, and who had other prospects for his brothers and sisters than alliances with republican citizens of the United States, who could do nothing to advance his power and the interests of his family. The marriage ceremony was performed on the 14th of December, 1803, by Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; and the marriage contract, which was drawn up with unusual care by the Hon. A. J. Dallas, was witnessed by many of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following interesting particulars of the courtship of Miss Patterson, as told by an old schoolmate, which are interesting in this connection:—

"Among the residents of Washington are some charming old ladies who could fill column after column with the 'social gossip' of other days. One of these was a schoolmate of Madame Bonaparte, and has much to say of 'Betsey Patterson's' conquest and the way in which it was accomplished. Of the brilliant beauty and remarkable conversational powers of this woman, whose history has so much of tragic romance about it, her friend says too much cannot be affirmed. She was justly entitled to all the admiration she received, and even now that her beauty is gone, her intellect is perfectly clear, and her wit and readiness in conversation have lost little of the fire of her youth. 'Mary,' she exclaimed, in an earnest address to her friend a few years ago, 'to think of a woman of my ambition being so crushed!' She showed a most beautiful likeness of herself, as she was, to some ladies, with a perfectly innocent and surely not wonderful pride in its loveliness, and said, 'Do you see how pleased and happy I look? That was because all the time I was sitting the artist was telling me how much he admired me and how handsome I was.' She was told she ought to allow the picture to be copied, but she indignantly refused to do so, saying it was for her grandson, and no one else should have it. The captivating of Jerome Bonaparte was done of *malice prepense*. She had heard of his arrival in Baltimore, and when the lady who tells the story went to visit her at her father's country-seat, a few miles from that city, on the York road, the conversation turned upon the newly-arrived Frenchmen. Said the visitor:—'You must come to see me soon, Betsey, and meet Bonaparte.' 'I shall come,' replied the young lady, 'prepared for conquest. Oh, to go to France as his wife and be the admiration of all Europe!' A few days afterwards she went to Baltimore. 'I heard voices in the street,' says the friend, 'and looking out the window I saw Betsey coming on a jackass.' In this way it seems the beauty rode on to glory. The next day there were races, and Betsey attended them, wearing a white wig. It was the fashion in those days for ladies to wear wigs of every imaginable color. A belle might appear in the morning with red hair, at noon with white, and at night with brown, her own perhaps being black, as was the case with Miss Patterson's, which was of a beautiful shade of black—not the inky-black, or yet the blue-black. Wearing her white wig and seated in the carriage with other ladies, she was introduced by Commodore Barney to Jerome Bonaparte, who was at once struck with admiration of the 'Grecian beauty,' as she was called, while a rival belle who afterwards married one of Jerome's suite, General Rubell, was known as the 'Roman beauty.' The same day General Smith, 'the hero of Mudfort,' gave a dinner to the Frenchmen at which Miss Patterson appeared, wearing her own hair, and completed her conquest on the spot. Jerome told her she was so much more beautiful when adorned by her natural tresses than she could possibly be in any wig that she never again donned one of those monstrosities.

"In the course of a few days young Bonaparte gave a grand ball, and Miss Patterson was his partner. In the dance he threw over her head a gold chain, to which was attached a miniature likeness of himself, set in diamonds, and the lady bore it off in triumph. Thus the engagement was made. Miss Patterson's father, however, disapproved, and sent her away to what is termed the wilds of Virginia. Jerome's love penetrated even to that secluded spot, and he succeeded in having letters carried to her. When Mr. Patterson discovered this, he made no further violent opposition, but brought his daughter home, and in a short time the marriage took place. When the young couple were ready to go to Europe, Mr. Patterson, who was a merchant and ship-owner, fitted out one of his own vessels to convey his daughter in regal style to that France which she hoped to conquer by her beauty."

The great expectations of the lady were doomed to bitter disappointment. During the residence of Jerome in the United States Napoleon had been declared Emperor of the French, and on the arrival of the young couple on the other side of the Atlantic, they found that an order from the Emperor had closed all the ports of France against the bride, and that she was forbidden to set foot upon its shores. Napoleon, who had other views for his brother, not only disapproved of his marriage, but he determined to totally disregard it. He accordingly declared the marriage to be null and void, and arranged a matrimonial alliance between Jerome and Frederica Caroline, the daughter of the King of Wurtemburg. Jerome had not the spirit or perhaps the disposition to resist his brother, and he accordingly tamely submitted, and his second marriage took place on the 12th of August, 1807. The Church of Rome, however, refused to recognize this disregard of one of its most important sacraments, and the Pope—Pius VII—would not sanction the bigamy.

When Jerome and his wife found themselves excluded from France they landed at Lisbon, when Jerome bade his wife farewell, and, after directing her to proceed to Amsterdam, hastened to Paris with the hope that he would be able to reconcile Napoleon to the match. Madame Bonaparte went to Amsterdam on an American ship, but here also she was by an order from the French Government prohibited from landing, and she accordingly went to England, where she took up her residence at Camberwell, near London, to await the decision of her fate. There, on the 7th of July, 1805, was born the subject of the present sketch. Madame Patterson-Bonaparte lived in hope that her marriage would finally be recognized, and that she would be permitted to rejoin her husband, and figure at the Court of the Emperor as one of its brightest ornaments. The second marriage of Jerome, however, proved how unavailing her hopes were, and in 1811 she returned to Baltimore and took up her residence at her father's house.

Her son received every educational advantage, and in 1826 he graduated at Harvard University. Afterwards he studied law, but never practised it. Soon after leaving Harvard he married Miss Susan Mary Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., and took up his abode in Baltimore, where he resided up to the time of his death. His wife's fortune was large, and added to his own it made him one of the richest men in the city. Mr. Patterson-Bonaparte was highly esteemed by all who knew him, although the retired manner in which he lived never brought him prominently before the public. In 1861 he gave a cordial support to the Union cause, and used both his wealth and influence on the side of the nation. The immediate cause of his death was cancer in the throat, from which he suffered for many years, and which was pronounced incurable from its inception.

Madame Patterson-Bonaparte still survives at the age of ninety years, and it is said that she retains all her faculties and still confidently expects that her rights will be recognized by the French Government. After the desertion of Jerome she never saw him but once, and that was but for a moment. In 1820 she visited Europe, and while inspecting the works of art in the Pitti Palace, in Florence, Jerome entered with the daughter of the King of Wurtemburg on his arm, and he was heard to remark to her in an undertone, pointing to the American lady, "That is my former wife." He appeared to be afraid of her, however, for the next morning he left Florence, with the evident intention of avoiding the risk of another interview.

During the reign of Louis Philippe, the son of Madame Patterson Bonaparte visited Paris, where he was received with much cordiality, and he was also the guest of the present Emperor, who gave his eldest son, Jerome Napoleon, a commission in the French army.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome by his second wife, were the half brother and sister of the deceased; and if Madame Patterson Bonaparte's marriage should ever be recognized as valid by the French Government, his descendants would take precedence of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde. All attempts to secure such recognition have hitherto failed, and it is said that Jerome, who died about two years ago, was bitterly opposed to admitting the claims of his first wife, and would only acknowledge her son and grandson under the name of Patterson. The abandonment of Miss Patterson was a piece of meanness peculiarly characteristic of the Bonapaate family, and there is but little hope, unless great and unforeseen changes take place, that justice will be done in the matter.

The gentleman who died this morning is said to have borne a striking resemblance to the first Napoleon, both in his features and his personal appearance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

SEA BATHING.

We propose making our Establishment a grand emporium for

BATHING CLOTHES,

and to this end we have carefully manufactured a stock of

ROBES AND DRESSES,

such as we are sure must command a Large and Ready Sale.

GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTHS',
BOYS', } BATHING ROBES.

Made of the most
Approved and Suitable
FABRICS,
Cut in New and
Improved Styles,
Tastefully Trimmed.

An inspection of our stock will show that our ROBES are far superior to any to be obtained elsewhere in Philadelphia, and that their prices are moderate and satisfactory.

Parties preferring DRESSES made to order can be furnished with a full Suit on TEN HOURS' NOTICE.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER,
Nos. 818 and 820
CHESNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Company held 1st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the year:—

JOHN H. MURPHY, President.
CHARLES T. MURPHY, Treasurer.
6 16 6t ALBERT L. MURPHY, Secretary.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

CLOTHING.

Now! for the Summer Clothes!!!

The days for summer clothes have come,
And the summer clothes are here;
Oh! why do you wear those heavy things,
They look so thick and queer?

Come in and look at the elegant clothes,
That are cheaper than ever before!
The people are buying their summer suits
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S STORE.

THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS!
THE FINE ALPACA SUITS,
THE DRAP D'ETE SUITS,
THE LINEN DUCK SUITS, AND
EVERYTHING ELSE THAT SUITS,
ALL GOING OFF AT
Smashingly Low Prices!!!!
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

FOR SALE—A YOUNG BLACK FAMILY HORSE, 15 hands, sound and kind. Apply No. 617 MARKET Street. 6 17 6t

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, to latest! DIAON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 3 21 mwf

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

115 HOOPSKIRTS, CORSETS, 115
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.,

At HOPKINS' Philadelphia Hoop-Skirt, Corset, and Ladies' Under-Garment Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 115 CHESNUT Street. Save time and money by calling and examining our goods and prices. Hoop-Skirts, "our own" make and New York made, including over 400 sizes, shapes, and prices, retailing at about wholesale prices—at 25c., 35c., 44c., 50c., 60c., 68c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c., $1, $1·05, $1·10, $1·15, $1·20, $1·25, etc., to $2·75. Misses' and Children's Skirts from 12c. to $1·50. CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!!—98 kinds, embracing every desirable style made, at 47c., 58c., 69c., 75c., 80c., 88c., 94c., $1, $1·10, $1·20, $1·25, $1·34, $1·35, $1·40, $1·50, $1·54, $1·58, $1·60, $1·65, $1·68, $1·69, $1·75, etc. etc., to $7 25 Among which are extra French Woven Corsets at 75c.; Thomson's Glove-Fitting at $1·53, $1·75, and $2·50; Kid-Fitting Skeleton Corsets at $1 34 and $1·58; R. Werley Corsets at $2 14, $2 75, $3, and $4·25; Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Supporting Corset, highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady; Misses' Corsets from 80c. to $1·60. Shoulder Braces, Paniers, Bustles, etc. Ladies' Under-Garments in great variety; Gored, Tucked Skirts from 75c. to $4 25; Night Dresses from $1 to $10; Infants' Long and Short Dresses from $2·62 to $15.
6 16 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21·00 per week.

Application to be made to

LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3·30 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2·00. Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows. Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16 1m

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown
Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing
7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold,
Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds................	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [3 1

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1870.

Those Indians.

Red Cloud, Red Dog, Red Fly, Red Shirt, Brave Bear, Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Sitting Bear, Rock Bear, and Living Bear have been here. You know whom I mean. I allude to the Indians. Their beads, shells, and tomahawks have been seen at the St. Nicholas, Central Park, and the Grand Opera House. The Noble Savage has been attracting a great deal of attention. He is somewhat different from those primeval days when Columbus discovered him in virtuous nudity. His attire is no longer confined to a cincture of feathers, nor is his conversation limited to a warwhoop. He wears the breeches as well as the blanket, and instead of wielding the tomahawk affects the lorgnette. From criticizing coryphees at the opera house he returns to snub his squaws in the parlor of his hotel. He has buried the calumet only to take kindly to the walking-stick, and don't think his white brother such a fraud when he is ordering all the things on the bill of fare at his white brother's hotels, or exclaiming "How's that for a high?" over a game of All Fours. New York has rushed to see him, has blocked up the halls and lobbies of the hotels at which he put up, and has rendered impassable the streets and avenues through which he was announced to drive. Wherever he has gone in this metropolis he has been exceedingly well received. In fact, too much so. The irrepressible reporter has tracked him to his bed-room door, and bribed the chambermaid as to his wearing a night-shirt and tasseled cap. Bohemians fought for the honor of entertaining him. Yesterday afternoon Red Cloud and his staff of warriors held a reception at the Cooper Institute. Every square inch of that big hall was occupied. Not one more person could have been squeezed into it and stood upright with comfort. He talked much of the wrongs of the red man. He wants seventeen hundred horses, which Peter Cooper promised to provide him in case the United States should not. During his speech his girdle got undone and fell to his feet, displaying an Indian-looking breech-clout and a civilized-looking shirt. The accident would have put out any one but an Indian. The sublime apathy of his race came to his assistance. He stooped, picked up the girdle, adjusted it leisurely, and, continuing his oration, converted the accident into a figure of speech. Oh these noble savages! How it does take off the poetry of one's prejudices to be brought into contact with them! These now in the city are no better than the average Indian who was hired for exhibition by Mr. Barnum in time past, and is hired for a similar purpose by Mr. Wood in time present. They are as full of vermin as a Third avenue car. They are so morbidly licentious that connubial constancy is the last virtue they would think of practising. They like liquor with the madness of the intermittent drunkard, and the hotter and fierier they get it the more they like it. Your expensive rum won't do for them. They affect something that scorches like lightning and pricks like carpet nails.

Tommy Holden.

You remember Tommy Holden, poor Tommy Holden, who, for the last twenty years, had helped more men and women to bodily and spiritual perdition than any other man of equal opportunities. He has gone to his long rest, by which I mean not heaven but the State Prison of New Jersey. He was a man of great possessions, and had built up his wealth on bucket-shops, slums, gambling-hells, and all sorts of wicked places. He was the great creator of aldermen and public justices, and was despot over one of the vilest dens that ever disgraced New York. He goes to prison for ten years, his offense being burglary. He was sentenced by Judge Randolph. Let us hope that his fate will be a warning to Water street, a beacon to the whilom associates of the "wickedest man."

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening. There will be a matinee to-morrow, and Mr. Jefferson will conclude his engagement to-morrow evening.

On Monday the military drama of *The Lancers*, which was one of the latest successes at Wallack's Theatre, New York, will be produced with its original cast.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Dan Bryant will have a benefit this evening. The Bryant troupe will conclude their engagement to-morrow.

On Monday a combination variety troupe will appear.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mlle. Zoe will appear this evening in the drama of *The French Spy*.

CITY ITEMS.

WE ARE SELLING

FOR SEVEN DOLLARS ($7)

Men's entire Woollen Suits, all wool, good and serviceable. They are as represented, and not part cotton, as most of the apparently cheap suits now being sold are. Neither are they boys' suits, but full men's sizes. From this price upwards we have all kinds up to the finest and best.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A MORNING VISIT.—Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why, Kate; you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate—Oh, yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here, ma sent for a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

JUST THE THING

FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

LOOK AT THE RUINS!—Aye, look at the ruins of what once were magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvellous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using SOZODONT, ANY TEETH, HOWEVER FRAGILE, may be preserved from decay or blemish as long as life lasts?

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful in every house.

THE NEW

SUMMER RESORT!
Near at Hand—Easy of Access.
Comfort for the Millions.
Defiance to the Hot Weather.
BATHING, FISHING, HUNTING, AND RIDING SUITS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,
and offering to the people, the
BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS
at the
LOWEST OF CHARGES.
GREAT OAK HALL,
THE SUMMER RESORT,
most popular with Philadelphians, visited by more than either
CAPE MAY OR ATLANTIC CITY.

Be sure you take "OAK HALL" in your trip this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Proprietors,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DAWSON—ANSTICE.—On Wednesday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry Anstice, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, T. RUSSELL DAWSON, of Philadelphia, and ANNIE A. ANSTICE, daughter of Henry Anstice, Esq., of Yonkers.

SHILLINGFORD—SIMONS.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Suddards, D. D., HENRY T. SHILLINGFORD and LIZZIE, daughter of John P. Simons, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DOWLING.—On the 14th instant, MARY A., wife of William Dowling, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 617 Barrows street, South, above Third, on Monday morning, June the 20th, at 8 o'clock.

STONE.—On the 17th instant, SARAH T. STONE, widow of the late Amasa Stone.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Reynols, No. 1637 N. Eleventh street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES
FROM THE
Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of
COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.
NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.
Complete Table Outfits
In plain practical designs and matching throughout
At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.
6 1 wfmtfrp

PLATED GOODS.
REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS
From No. 804 Chesnut street to
No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—GREAT BARGAINS in Straw, Gimp, and Hair Hats, for Ladies and Misses.
Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc.
Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors; bargains.
Try our Kid Gloves, extra quality, only $1·25.
Receiving Bargains from auction daily.
MARKLAND'S Store for Bargains in Good Goods, No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Trim Bonnets or Hats while you wait. 6 15 wfm 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR JULY.
ILLUSTRATED.
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.
CONTENTS.

I. PETTICOAT INFLUENCE ON THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND. By Justin McCarthy.
II. THE WINDS: A POEM. By Cecil Dare.
III. TWO LETTERS: A TALE.
IV. ON THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION. PART I. By Professor Edw. D. Cope.
V. A WEEK AMONG THE MORMONS.
VI. SHALL WE DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC? By Rev. Walter Mitchell.
VII. A GHOST AS A MODERN CONVENIENCE. By Mrs. Margaret Hosmer.
VIII. LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE SAULT SAINTE MARIE. By Isaac Aiken.
IX. EPIGRAM. By Robert M. Walsh.
X. THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.
XI. SIR HARRY HOTSPUR OF HUMBLETHWAITE: A NOVEL. PART III. By Anthony Trollope.
XII. NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS. By Thaddeus Norris.
XIII. FAIRMOUNT PARK. With a Map.
XIV. MISS TIGG'S SECRET. By J. W. Watson.
XV. RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA. By Chas. Morris.
XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.
THE BACK NUMBERS OF
Lippincott's Magazine,
Containing the Opening Chapters of
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,
"Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite,"
Now appearing as a serial,
WILL BE FURNISHED GRATUITOUSLY
To any one Subscribing to the Magazine before the First of August.

For Sale at all the Book and News Stores.
TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents.
SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List and Club Rates, sent to any address on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. Address
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
6 17 2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Philada.

JULY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS:—The Alarm-Bell of Atri, by H. W. Longfellow; A Shadow, by T. W. Higginson; A Woman's Pulpit, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; Drives from a French Farm, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton; Equal yet Diverse, by Burt G. Wilder; Joseph and his Friend, by Bayard Taylor; An ex-Southerner in South Carolina, by N. S. Shaler; Oldtown Fireside Stories. II. The Widow's Bandbox, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Criminal Law at Home and Abroad, by Francis Wharton; The Shipping of the United States, by E. H. Derby; The Tour of Europe for $181 in Currency, by Ralph Keeler; The Swallow, a Poem, by Celia Thaxter; A Day's Pleasure, by W. D. Howells; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS:—We Girls: a Home Story, VII., by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; Farmer John, a Poem, by J. T. Trowbridge; Robbie Malcolm, by Lulu Gray Noble; Planted, a Poem, by A. Q. G.; The Strange Adventure of Juan Fernandez, by James Parton; The Mason and the Tent-Makers, by H. S. J.; The Babes in the Wood, by M. L. Bolles; Samuel's Dream, a Poem, by Guilbert; How to Draw, by Charles A. Barry; The William Henry Letters, New Packet, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Frankie, a Poem, by C. F. Gerry; Our Young Contributors—Prize Essays; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
Subscription Agent for Philadelphia,
W. B. ZIEBER.
1t No. 106 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS.

No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, $35,000.

No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse power; 22 acres of land, suitable for cotton, woollen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. $12,000.

No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Carriage-house, Henery, Ice-house, Grapery, and Gas-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country residence and grazing or dairy farm. There is on this tract a Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 35 feet. Price, $200 per acre.

These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is classic ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777.

No. 3 is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located.

For particulars address
WALTER HIBBARD,
West Chester,
6 3 f12t* Chester county, Pa.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.—A BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, all complete. Sold on reasonable terms. Selling out on account of sickness. Inquire of
P. WATSON,
6 17 2t* No. 332 WALNUT, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply at No. 108 S. THIRD Street,
6 15 Office Evening Telegraph.

TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, until the 26th instant. The house already furnished. Inquire of THOMAS BRADY, ATLANTIC CITY, or P. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, or HUGH BARR, Proprietor, FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Philadelphia. 6 17 3t*

WANTS.

A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—WANTED—AN unmarried young man familiar with book-keeping by double entry. Apply to Box No. 2815, Post Office. 6 15wfm3t

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.
EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!!
GEORGE W. BOYER,
No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
6 16 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.) The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.
6 11 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO.,
6 11 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character.
JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.
MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVEnue, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week.
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 8 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.

WATER COOLERS,

$2·00	$5·00	$8·00
2·50	5·50	9·00
3·00	6·00	10·00
3·50	7·00	12·00
4·00	7·50	20·00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1·50	$12·00	$25·00
1·75	14·00	28·50
2·25	16·50	32·00
7·00	18·00	35·00
9·00	19·00	40·00
11·00	22·00	50·00

CREAM FREEZERS,
$2·00 TO $30·00
WALNUT BRACKETS.
CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthflmrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf2mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE MARKED DOWN THE PRICES
Of a large line of handsome fabrics suitable for Walking Suits etc., and are now offering them at
ONE HALF THE PRICE OR LESS
Than previously sold at this season,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.
1600 yards beautiful French Chene Mohairs, reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents.
1000 yards Gay Plaids for Children at 22c.
Tea Rose Poplins, double Width, 28 cents, and an immense variety of other desirable styles equally cheap.
6 13 mwf3t

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.
CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.
NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.
The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a
First Class Family Boarding-House.
The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.
Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.
Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.
TERMS—$18 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.
Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address
WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR.
J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 8 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERY.
CHARLES L. HALE,
No. 936 ARCH STREET,
Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains,
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES,
Of the newest colors and designs.
Window Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt. Furniture Slips or Covers fitted, cut and made. [5 24 mwf1m5p
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES made to order

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.
THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.
Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.
The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.
Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Fine plank walk to the church and to the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE,
6 8 2w Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

CIGARS.

SMOKE GUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

LIFE IN MARS.

The London *Spectator* gives the following interesting review of a chapter in a new work entitled "Other Worlds Than Ours," by Richard A. Proctor, F. R. A. S., just published in London:—

In a book far more entertaining than any modern novel Mr. Proctor has given us, amongst a number of other studies of worlds in physical condition widely different from that of our own, a chapter of the highest interest on "Mars the Miniature of our Earth" —the specific interest of the essay being the very close analogy it proves in the physical condition of Mars to that of our own earth, so that we have a far larger basis of similarities from which to draw our inferences to other similarities which we can, as yet, only conjecture, than we have in the case of the Moon, or even the planet Jupiter, or Venus, or Mercury—worlds in all of which there is some vast fundamental differences of condition which must affect the whole course of nature there. In the moon there is the fatal difference of no atmosphere, and none, therefore, of the enormous variety of phenomena—evaporation, clouds, colors, vegetables, lungs, etc.—dependent thereon. In Mercury and Venus, if there is not, as we should suppose on the first look, an amount of heat which would make those planets quite intolerable to the various races of creatures inhabiting our earth, we have at least no right as yet to assume that there is not, and no evidence at all really demonstrating the existence of those general physical conditions on which alone we can base an argument from analogy. In Jupiter there is pretty clear positive evidence that the conditions of existence are quite inconsistent with life as we know it. In all probability, the body of the planet is still a glowing uncondensed mass of molten matter, with an atmosphere heavily charged with boiling vapor; and if there be life at all of our kind in the Jovian system, it must in all probability be on the satellites, and not on the planet itself; and even they are composed of so light a material, as compared with the earth or the moon, as to suggest a very different general physical condition. Of course, there is nothing to prove that intellectual beings, like ourselves in reasoning powers, may not exist in the fiery furnace of the sun or on the cinder which we call the moon, or, indeed, in empty space itself; but there we come into the region of pure conjecture, and the argument from analogy wholly fails. Nothing is beyond pure conjecture. A hundred thousand intellectual beings like myself may be dancing on the paper on which I am writing, for anything I know; but I have no reason to think so, and I have very little more reason to think that such beings exist either on the sun or on the moon, for the only circumstance which favorably distinguishes these positions from empty space, for the abode of beings like ourselves, is the existence of a force of gravity there, more or less resembling the force of gravity which keeps us rooted to the earth; and even that circumstance as regards the sun can hardly be said to furnish an analogy, for at the surface of the sun, to say nothing of the difficulty of living in a furnace, the force of gravity itself would be so enormous as to crush any one with the body of a man. While, therefore, there is nothing to prevent our conjecturing inhabitants for all the suns in space, there is precisely as little reason for doing so as for conjecturing inhabitants for the intervening celestial vacuum. The mere attraction of our attention to these particular points in space by the lights suspended there ought no more to suggest living beings in any degree like ourselves than the shining of a candle should suggest to a moth that in the flame of that candle living beings like itself exist. In point of fact, the moth would be much nearer the mark if it peopled the dark intervening spaces with moths, and excluded them from the various luminous points visible to it; and so as regards solar worlds, not only have we no reason to single them out for conjectural inhabitants, but as far as we can reason from analogy at all, we have special reason to single them out as localities in which creatures like ourselves are even more unlikely to exist than in the empty celestial spaces themselves. No doubt it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that there may be planetary systems for most or all of the solar worlds like that to which we belong, and there, if beings more or less like ourselves do not already exist, preparation may be making for them. But what we want to insist on is, that so far as we can reason at all in this matter, we can reason only by analogy; and that argument, as distinguished from mere conjecture, fails us, just so far as we have no tangible analogies of physical condition on which to build.

Now, in the case of the planet Mars, and in the case of the planet Mars alone, our astronomers have really established the existence of a similarity of physical condition, which gives us the strongest positive grounds for inferring that even such creatures as we now are could somehow make shift to live there, though, of course, not without a certain amount of preliminary discomfort while we were trying to acclimatize ourselves. Mr. Proctor's graphic account of these similarities, and his delightful chart of the planet's continents and waters, suggest to us to discuss one or two of the known differences of condition, in their relation to the probable results upon the history and civilization of the Martialists. First, let us briefly say that the Martialists have a world less in area than one of our hemispheres to explore—that, in spite of this it has not very much less *land* than the earth, a much less proportion of its surface being occupied with water than of our globe—that its seas are of the general type of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, for the most part narrow, straggling, inland seas—that the greatest seas are in the neighborhood of the cold South pole of Mars, which has a climate far severer than the North pole; that there is a world of perpetual snow at each Martial pole, which can be seen to diminish as the summer returns to each hemisphere, and to increase again as winter comes back; that in spite of the preponderance of land, a vast deal of rain falls on Mars, especially in winter, clouds often hiding the configuration of the continents from our astronomers, and then suddenly dispersing, and leaving the continents clear again—a clearing-up which usually happens about the hour of noon in Mars, just as our weather so often changes as the sun passes the meridian; that the length of the Martial year is nearly twice as long as ours; and the that force of gravity on Mars is much less than half what it is with us, so that as, Mr. Proctor expresses it, "a Daniel Lambert on Mars would be able to leap easily to a height of five or six feet, and he could run faster than the best of our terrestrial athletes."

The general result, then, of the telescopic observations on Mars, and the deduced calculations may be said to be—(1) with certainty, that the weight of objects of the same mass in Mars is much less than half what it is here, and that consequenty there would be a far same size; that falls would be less dangerous, that the strain on walls, or columns or any other supports would be much less, and that therefore roofs, arches, and structures of that kind might be easily set up on a much larger scale by creatures of equal skill with ourselves; but, on the other hand, that *friction*, which is more or less proportioned to pressure, and therefore, in the case of piles of stones, etc., to weight, would be far less than on the surface of the earth, so that any violent *lateral* disturbances, such as hurricanes, would exert a still greater effect than on our earth in destroying such structures, since there would be less solidity, and therefore less frictional resistance to overcome in overturning them. Again, the vastly diminished weight of given masses would give a very great advantage to all kinds of engines of draught. Carriages, carts, and railways would attain a vastly greater speed than on our earth, and the sledging on the snowfields of Mars might be as swift as the wind. All these inferences are matter of certainty, so far as they go. But (2), there seems a very great probability that the atmosphere of Mars is relatively considerably denser than ours, since at a distance from the sun so much greater that the planet probably receives, directly, less than half the light and heat we receive, there seems no sign of any arctic severity, and clear evidence that the atmosphere holds vast quantities of watery vapor even in winter, which points to a general temperature considerably higher than our world would have if removed to the same distance from the sun, especially when one considers how much less water to supply vapor, and how much greater a proportion of land than the earth, Mars contains. Again, the rapidity with which storms clear off from a big continent and leave the outline clearly marked after being all enveloped in mist before, seems to show the existence of very rapid currents of air; and this, no doubt, the greater inclination of the axis of Mars, giving a greater range to the northward and southward journeys of the sun, would promote. Putting these facts together, then, we should infer that the atmosphere of Mars is, in proportion, heavier than that of the earth, and therefore a warmer envelope for the planet, that its winds are more violent, and that the great difficulty of the architects of the planets is more likely to be the strengthening of their structures against lateral forces—hurricanes, for instance—than against the strain of gravity. Their outer walls would have to be comparatively much more solid, their difficulty in raising broad arches and spacious roofs would be much less less; and locomotion on Mars must be much more easy and speedy, *cæteris paribus*, than locomotion on earth.

If this be so, we may see a fitness in the much larger proportion of land in the planet and the comparative narrowness and smallness of the seas. Probably life in Mars is faster than it is here. It is very improbable that the civilization of the different continents there is divided by periods extending over thousands of years. There is probably no one of the great continental tracts of Mars known there as "the New World." If great migrations of conquering races have taken place on Mars as on the earth, they have probably succeeded each other faster, having a less surface to move over, less obstacles perhaps in the way, and greater advantages in locomotion. We should not be surprised, too, if the Martialists had got greatly ahead of us in respect of navigating the air. We know that the density of the planet as a whole is less than three-fourths of that of our earth, so that it seems likely that the tissues of the body of a Martialist which must be fed from the substance of the planet are on the whole intrinsically lighter than those of man's body. But if the Martialists' bodies are intrinsically lighter, and their atmosphere a good deal heavier than ours, aerial transit may be a very easy matter to them, and it is quite conceivable that their normal mode of locomotion may be through the air.

Again, if we are right in supposing the currents of air in Mars to be of more than usual violence, while the solidifying force of friction which resists them is much smaller than here, it may be a reasonable inference that "natural selection" has already weeded out the loftier-growing trees, which would stand less chance in encounters with hurricanes than our own, and it is not improbable that the tendency of the greater facilities for motion, and the greater velocity of life in Mars altogether, would be that all its animal inhabitants range wider for their food, and obtain less on a given area than on our earth. We should be disposed to conjecture that it is a world in which speed is greater and of more importance than even on the earth, and if so, it seems likely enough that the difficulty we have supposed as to the solidity of walls exposed to the atmospheric currents of Mars, is got over as the difficulty of building durable structures is generally got over in our own tropics, where earthquakes are so common—by not building durable structures at all, but only very light and fragile ones—a process which would, of course, be much easier where all the materials were lighter and all motion swifter than with us. In a word, it seems likely that the distinctive feature of life on Mars is velocity, that the creatures there live faster, move oftener, undergo more change, just as the planet itself passes through a far vaster orbit (though its orbital velocity is not quite so great as ours) in one of the Martial years. But that such a characteristic would tend to quicken the progress of the mind and of discovery is doubtful. With us civilization has never advanced rapidly till it had become tame and, so to say, plodding, and the excitements of local change at least had become few. But the great seasonal changes on Mars, especially in the Southern hemisphere, where the winter and summer are aggravated by the enormously increased distance of the sun at that period when his rays are most direct—contribute to confirm the impression we have drawn from other considerations, that physically, at least, the life there has far more of rapid change in it than we can easily conceive; but whether that has developed or arrested the mental and moral progress of the Martialists is a question of which the elements are altogether too conjectural for serious discussion.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

ROGERS CARRIAGES,

1009 and 1011

CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw

GENUINE OROIDE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES GERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)

1 28 mwf NEW YORK.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
8 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in xchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON

AND

RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES. Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, R ndolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Ra dolph & C .

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

265 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 25

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

A BALANCE REMAINING

OF

First Morgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad of Virginia,

Are offered at a rate that makes them the best paying investment on the market.

Bonds in $1000s and $500s.

Descriptive Pamphlets and Maps furnished.

SAMUEL WORK,

BANKER,

No. 25 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 13 5t PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICEST FINE SOUCHONG,

OR

English Breakfast Tea,

IN SMALL BOXES, FOR FAMILY USE.

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING,
AND
SMOKING ESTABISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES, I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 lmrp] 211

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.
STOVES,
TINNED,
ENAMELLED, and
HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY!
FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE
EMPORIUM.
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 6 21 1m

THE MILLER.

There was an old man, and he lived all alone
With his three sons, and they were all grown;
This old man he made his will,
And all he had was a little old mill.

First he called his eldest son,
"Son, oh son, my race is run;
If I a miller you should make,
Pray tell unto me what toll you'd take?"

"Father, father, my name's Peck,
Of every bushel I'd take a peck."
"You fool, you fool," the old man cried,
"That's no such toll as a man can ride."

Next he called his second son,
"Son, oh son, my race is run,
If I a miller you should make,
Pray tell unto me what toll you'd take?"

"Father, father, my name's Gaf,
Of every bushel I'd take the half."
"You fool, you fool," the old man cried,
"That's no such toll as a man can ride."

Then he called his youngest son,
"Son, oh son, my race is run,
If I a miller you should make,
Pray tell unto me what toll you'd take?"

"Father, father, my name's Jack,
I'd take all the grain and swear to the sack."
"Hallelujah!" the old man cried,
And the old man shut up his eyes and died.

RACE IN MUSIC.

At a recent meeting of the British Anthropological Society Mr. Henry F. Chorley read a paper on "Race in Music," of which the following is an abtract:—

The author, after remarking on the vast extent of the subject to be treated in so small a compass, proceeded to point out the difficulties that stand in the way of determining what is and what is not national music, the chief difficulty consisting in the inaccuracies of notation. Notation being comparatively a modern art, and being also the only means by which musical ideas can be transmitted, we are very much in the dark as to the advances made by the ancients in the art of music. Confining himself chiefly to the modern development of music, Mr. Chorley argued that new and original melody is far less common than is generally supposed. By the simple variation of *tempo*, implying some change in accentuation, a melody can be so entirely transformed as to lose its original character. Genuine, fresh, original music, again, is comparatively rare, and its character has always been most marked whenever intercourse has been most restricted. Passing from the more limited subject of national music to the broader question of race elements in music, the author illustrated the great distinction which exists between the Asiatic and European development of art. In the former it is confined to rhythm, and seldom includes beauty of sound or symmetry of form. In strong contrast to the Oriental ideas of music were cited those of the North of Europe—in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. It was the opinion of the author that these people take the highest place as melodists. The fact was pointed out that, with few exceptions, those Northern airs are in minor keys, which might be taken as an expression of, rather than a protest against, the gloom of the climate and scenery, were it not that the same characteristic largely obtains among inhabitants of the torrid zone. The sense of musical rhythm seems as distinctly marked amongst different peoples as varieties of physiognomy. For instance, the Peninsular melodies are only characteristic when they are in triple time, the airs in common time being essentially mawkish and pointless, owing such individuality as they have to the sleepy, voluptuous delivery of the executant. On the other hand, the music of France lies essentially in the direction of squared music—towards what is piquant as distinct from what is undulating. The author then called attention to a phenomenon which is of universal recurrence, viz., the demarcation, not merely of race, but also of sex, in the art, be its stages of culture or civilization ever so primitive or ever so mature. The absence of musical inventive genius in woman is most curious and inexplicable, and affords another signal illustration of the contradictions and inconsistencies which mark music beyond any other art. While women have achieved distinction, and often great success, in literature, painting, sculpture, architecture, and science, and while they are unsurpassed as interpreters of the drama and of the art of music, not a solitary female composer of originality, or even of repute, is known to the historical or critical observer. The paper was ably illustrated on the pianoforte by Mr. Dannreuther.

A PEEP AT QUEEN VICTORIA.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* has recently seen the Queen, and write as follows about her:—

The Queen has made herself quite prominent during the past week. At the drawing-room, of course, none but the *creme de la creme* were present, but at the opening of the new buildings of the University of London there was a more mixed crowd, and in fact a fair representation of English society in all grades. Hence the test of the sovereign's popularity was on that occasion the best. It is impossible to resist the impulse that seizes one at such a time, and I doubt if any British lungs were more severely tried that day than were my own. To me, of course, the mere idea of royalty never once presented itself. But there was something truly magnificent in the appearance of that solitary woman, something that appealed instantly to every chord of generous sympathy and enthusiasm; and I venture to say that never were such honest shouts raised in honor of any potentate on earth. The Queen has a particularly graceful manner, and her very bow, when acknowledging the greetings of her people, is worth going a good way to see. But I think the very prettiest sight I ever saw was when she led the Princess of Wales forward in response to cheers also awarded to her The Queen seemed even more gratified by this demonstration than by that made to herself. Of course, these ceremonies are always very brief, and the royal presence was vouchsafed only for a few minutes, but I feel certain that during those few minutes the Queen, to use a familiar American expression, made no end of capital, and went home more firmly seated in the hearts of her people than ever. Her Majesty also did another graceful thing this week. While General Grey, her late Private Secretary, was lying unburied, his favorite daughter gave birth to a son, and the Queen, to testify her respect for his memory, came up to town and personally stood godmother at the baptism. It may be interesting to mention that the child so honored was born Earl of Burford, and that he is a lineal descendant of the famous Nell Gwyn, the only one of its numerous mistresses of Charles II whose memory has been preserved with any degree of respect.

—The Secretary of War has written that the Jeff. Davis mansion, used as military headquarters in Richmond, Va., will be given up to the city authorities as soon as they officially give notice that they relinquish all claims for rent, etc.

Incidentals.

—A citizen of Columbus, Ga., saw a beautiful rainbow the other morning, and one of the local papers explains it all for him. A rainbow, it says, "is nothing but the action of the sun's rays at a certain angle on drops of water, by the medium of which the light is decomposed, and shows prismatic colors."

—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* says that the report that Robert Toombs would deliver the oration in that city on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of the Rebel dead was utterly without foundation, and was intended to prejudice the public mind. It was started, however, by the *Press and Herald* of that city, a Democratic paper of the strictest sect.

—Two brothers of the murdered Senator Stephens, of North Carolina, have published a card saying that the officers and the citizens of Yanceyville have exhibited a commendable zeal in endeavoring to ferret out the guilty parties, and that from the evidence adduced during the investigation, they have not the slightest ground to suspect any citizen of Yanceyville of having any agency in the perpetration of the crime

—Canada has produced a kitten which is a hydra and almost a centipede in one. We are told that it had five heads and twenty legs, "all perfect." The Hamilton (Ont.) *Times* tells the rest of the story thus:—"The whole of the monstrosity was alive yesterday, and showed no sign of dissolution; but to-day three of the heads and twelve of the legs became defunct. The other two heads and eight of the legs are yet alive."

—The Postmaster at San Antonio, Texas, was not long since puzzled by the receipt of a letter from New Orleans, directed to "My Mammy, living in the City of San Antonio." One day, however, a small, fierce-looking old woman appeared at the post office window, saying, "Mister, have you got any letter there from my Johnny?" The letter addressed to "My Mammy" was at once given her at a venture, and the suspicion that it was intended for her proved correct.

—The Charleston *Courier* learns that a number of bill-holders of the Bank of the State of South Carolina have determined to make an issue in the courts as to the obligation of the State to receive the bills of their bank for taxes, as provided for in its charter. They claim that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Bank of Tennessee is final and conclusive, and that the ruling of the South Carolina courts must be sooner or later in accord.

THE UNION OF THE OCEANS.—The ceremony at San Francisco of uniting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, performed by the Boston Board of Trade excursionists, is thus described in a telegram to the Boston *Journal*:—

The bottle of water taken from the Atlantic. at Boston, was uncorked by Hon. Alex. H. Rice, the President of the Boston party, and one-half its contents poured into the Pacific Ocean, making, as Mr. Rice said, "a literal blending of the waters of the two oceans, which should flow on together until there shall be no more sea, and symbolizing a unity of the people of America in ties of interest and brotherhood which shall continue until the last wave of time shall break upon the eternal shore." The space in the bottle was then filled with water from the Pacific Ocean, and its contents will be taken home by the Bostonians, and the mingled elements of the Atlantic and the Pacific. The party then formed a circle on the veranda of the Cliff House, a Californian and a Bostonian alternating, and the bottle of mingled water, as an emblem of a blended friendship, was passed around the entire circle, from hand to hand, and the company united in singing "America." A most interesting ceremony followed. A little daughther (two years of age) of Mr. R. G. Brown, of San Francisco, was present, and having never been christened, it was suggested, on a moment's thought, that the holy rite should be administered. A table was brought out and covered with the national flag, and a large silver basin containing water from the both oceans, when, amid a stillness disturbed only by the surging sea, the parents stepped forward, with the little child in its mother's arms, and the Rev. Mr. Waterston, of the Boston party, with great beauty and solemnity, administered the rite of baptism. The entire audience immediately burst forth in singing the doxology, to the tune of "Old Hundred."

AN INTERESTING BABY.—The Nottingham *Journal* says:—"An interesting itinerant auctioneer determined upon introducing a novelty, and created a sensation among the poor mothers in the locality by holding a baby show. There were several prizes, and presently the door of the caravan leading on to the stage from which the auctioneer displays his wares was opened, and the mammas came forward in single file with their cherubs in their arms, and formed a row in front of the assemblage. The only difficulty that arose was as to who should judge. Three men near to the caravan mounted the rostrum, amidst some merriment, which was increased tenfold as, commencing at one end of the row, one of them took the babies in rotation in his arms, and raised them up and down as though the job was one to which he was not at all unaccustomed. This appeared as though the decision was according to weight, and, as one young woman was present with twins, the suggestion was made that they should both be taken into account when the result was arrived at. Some of the babes presented a rather sickly appearance, and did not seem at all to relish their position. After a good deal of careful examination, the decision of the judges and of the crowd generally was given in favor of a plump little infant, whose parents rejoice in the name of Winterbottom. Another prize was given to the child that was dressed in the neatest manner. It was freely bandied about that a show of young women would be a not unnatural sequence."

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

---

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
13 PHILADELPHIA

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9 40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12 20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M, (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2 15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave
PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6 25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't,

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6 and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10 20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11 30 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Peremptory sale on the premises for account of whom it may concern.

VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY,
at the northeast corner Twenty-fifth and Hamilton streets,
On Saturday Morning,

June 18, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifty and Hamilton streets, by catalogue, the valuable machinery, including 2 sections of Danforth's cords with railway heads, 85 six-inch roving cans, 296 ft wrought iron boiler and pipe, 99½ feet rubber hose and pipe, old cart, and 523 tons. Terms cash before delivery. May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 6 16 2t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY A. BARLOW.
On Monday Morning.

June 20, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of superior furniture, including walnut parlor suits, covered with plush and other fine material; elegant library and hall furniture; superior dining-room furniture; extension tables, sideboards, bookcases, etageres, centre and bouquet tables, elegant chamber furniture, fancy chairs, etc.

The sale will comprise a large amount of first-class furniture, and will be held in our large salesroom, second story.

Persons about furnishing will find it to their advantage to attend the above sale.

Now arranged for examination. 6 15 4t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, on Tuesday, June 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

TENTH STREET (South), No. 211—Store and Dwelling.
TIOGA STREET, East of Germantown Railroad—Stone Cottage.
MARRIOTT STREET, Nos. 610 and 612—Two Frame Dwellings.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, No. 2366—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH STREET (South), No 718—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH AND BURTON STREETS, S. E. Corner—Store and Dwelling.
FORTY-FIFTH STREET, North of Seneca street—Residence and stable.
NORTH STREET, No. 1926—Modern Dwelling.
PASSYUNK ROAD, No. 1344—Store and Dwelling.
REAR OF No. 1833 BARKER STREET—Brick Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Bethlehem Turnpike—Farm, 32¾ acres.
8 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties.
45 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
40 shares Phila., Germantown and Norristown Railroad.
104 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
7 shares Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
28 shares Philada. and California Petroleum Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
150 shares West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co.
65 shares Empire Transportation Co.
6 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
30 shares National Bank of the Republic.
50 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co.
5 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (old).
100 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
20 shares Southern Transportation Co.
30 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
91 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co.
Sale by Order of Master in Equity, under Decree of the Supreme Court.
282 shares original (being equal to 566 shares new) stock of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co. 6 17 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 17, at 11 o'clock on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. Canton mattings, etc. 6 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 14 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 17 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—

(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 1503 Green Street.

HANDSOME DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE; ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings; Fine French-plate Mantel, Pier, and Convex Mirrors; Handsome Velvet Carpets, Lace Curtains, Silver Sate, Etc. Etc.

On Monday morning,

June 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1503 Green street, by catalogue, the elegant residence, and furniture of a family going to Europe, including handsome walnut drawing-room furniture, elegant console and centre tables, handsome walnut and morocco dining-room furniture, six fine French plate mantel, pier, and Convex mirrors in elaborate walnut frames, oak library furniture, fine oil painting, "Fruit" by Carl Baum, finely-colored engravings, silver sate made by Evans & Watson, fine lace curtains, handsome velvet carpets, very fine spring and hair mattresses, bed and table linen, fine china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

ELEGANT DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold the Elegant Double Three-story Brick Residence, with back building and large lot of ground, 36 feet front by 101 feet in depth, situate No. 1503 Green street.

The house is in good repair, ceiling handsomely frescoed, has all modern improvements, etc.

Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of two hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents ($207·45). 6 11 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 18

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS

CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826.)
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton. Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT.
KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS.
No. 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 1 1m

THOMAS SIMONS,

(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 523 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 21 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

1776-1876.

The Centennial Exposition.

A History of the Project—The Correspondence with Reference Thereto—The Arrival of the Congressional Committees in this City—Their Reception at Independence Hall—The Speeches on the Occasion—The Other Visitations.

The subject of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence has been one that has caused considerable debate throughout the country, and now that it has been concluded that an international exposition is a necessity for 1876, the principal cities are naturally desirous that this great event shall transpire within their limits. Philadelphia has been first to move in the matter, and in consequence of the arrangements made the Congressional Committees on Manufactures and Foreign Affairs are now in our midst, with a view of reporting upon the City of Brotherly Love, the spot from which emanated our Magna Charta, as the site.

During the last winter, City Councils, the Franklin Institute, and the Legislature of the State appointed committees to visit Washington, and accordingly in February last Mayor Fox, accompanied by the above committees, repaired to the capital and there met the Committee on Manufactures, to which was presented a petition which set forth the claims of Philadelphia.

These committees were composed of the following gentlemen:—

SELECT AND COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

A. H. Franciscus,
William Bumm,
George W. Plumly,
Daniel P. Ray,
J. C. Gilbert, M. D.,
John J. Hargadon,
Louis Wagner,
President Com. Council.
E. A. Shallcross,
Samuel G. King,
George A. Smith,
George J. Hetzell,
Thomas A. Barlow,
Samuel W. Cattell,
Presid't Select Council.
John Cochran,
R. W. Shields,
George W. Nickels,
A. Kline,
George W. Hall,
John Bardsley,
John L. Shoemaker,
Chairman.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

Daniel M. Fox, Mayor.
Frederick Fraley,
Enoch Lewis,
B. H. Moore,
J. Vaughan Merrick,
William Sellers, Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

A. Wilson Henszey,
Arthur G. Olmsted,
Charles R. Buckalew,
Charles H. Stinson,
Speaker of the Senate.
Alexander Adaire,
T. B. Schnatterly,
R. Johnson, Chairman.
Butler B. Strang,
Speaker of the House.

A Bill Introduced in Congress.

The result of this interview was that, on the 9th of March, Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, introduced a bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The Committee Invited to Philadelphia.

On April 6 Mayor Fox, representing the combined committees, addressed a communication to Hon. D. J. Morrell, in which he says:—"The committee who lately visited Washington concerning the project for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by an international exhibition of industry, to be held in Philadelphia, and to whom your committee kindly gave a hearing, have since their return further considered the subject. They have supposed that the business could be more satisfactorily acted upon if your committee would visit Philadelphia, and see for themselves what are the advantages which this city possesses to fit it for such a celebration.

"The undersigned, in behalf of the said committee and of the citizens of Philadelphia, therefore request you to invite the Committee on Manufactures to fix a time convenient to yourselves for visiting this city, in order that a quiet and unostentatious examination may be made of its localities and its industrial and other facilities. Upon being notified of the disposition of your committee to favor us with such a visit, and being apprised of the time you decided upon and the number of days you can afford to us, we will proceed to make such arrangements as may aid you in spending the time allotted in the most economical and profitable manner."

The Committee Accepts the Invitation.

In reply to this Mr. Morrell wrote under date of May 12:—

"At a very full meeting of the Committee on Manufactures, held yesterday morning, the 11th instant, it was unanimously resolved to visit your city on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th days of June next, in compliance with the invitation so generously extended through yourselves and your associates in your proposed celebration at Philadelphia of the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. I believe I can safely promise you, on the occasion of our visit, a full representation of the committee."

A Postponement of the Visit.

Subsequently, it was ascertained that several members of the Committee on Manufactures could not make it convenient to visit Philadelphia at the time designated. Mr. Morrell, who was anxious to have the full committee visit our city, informed Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the joint committee, of that fact, and the visit was postponed until the 16th.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs Invited to Participate.

As the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House would have more or less to do with any international exhibition that may be held, it was deemed best to invite the members of that committee to accompany the Committee on Manufactures. An invitation was accordingly sent them, which was accepted by General Banks, chairman, on behalf of the committee.

The Philadelphians Leave for Washington.

A sub-committee of the general joint committee, consisting of John L. Shoemaker, E. A. Shallcross, and George W. Hall, reached Washington yesterday afternoon, to act as an escort for the Congressional visitors. A special train, furnished by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, was at the Washington depot promptly at 5 o'clock P. M., and at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes the party was on board and the train started.

Who the Party Consists of.

The party consisted of the following gentlemen—Hons. Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Oakes Ames, Massachusetts; Philetus Sawyer, Wisconsin; Worthington C. Smith, Vermont; Stephen Sanford, New York; William H. Upson, Ohio; Samuel P. Morrill, Maine; Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; and John M. Rice, Kentucky, members of the Committee on Manufactures. Hons. Nathaniel P. Banks, Massachusetts; Godlove S. Orth, Indiana; Norman B. Judd, Illinois; Morton S. Wilkinson, Minnesota; Porter Sheldon, New York; Charles W. Willard, Vermont; Jacob A. Ambler, Ohio; Fernando Wood, New York; Thomas Swann, Maryland; and Leonard Myers, Pennsylvania, members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senators Cameron and Scott, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, J. Macfarland, of the New York *Herald*; James R. Young, of the New York *Tribune*; W. W Worden, of the *Day*; and W. B. Shaw, of the Chicago *Journal*. The ladies accompanying the party are Mrs. Oakes Ames, Mrs. J. Macfarland, and Mrs. Willard. At Baltimore the party was joined by H. F. Kenney, Esq., superintendent; Charles K. Ide, master of transportation; S. F. Fuller, chief engineer, and J. M. Smith, master of trains, all of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. A refreshment car was attached to the train at Baltimore, and shortly after leaving that city the party was regaled with an elegant and substantial luncheon.

The Train Arrives in Philadelphia.

The train was run at a high rate of speed, and the trip from Washington to Philadelphia was made in three hours and forty minutes, the fastest time, it is said, ever made upon the roads between Washington and this city. Much credit is due to the officers of both the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, for the courtesies extended to our visitors, as well as for the swiftness with which they were transported. Upon arriving at the depot at Broad and Washington avenue the party were met by Mr. Smith, of the Councils, escorted to carriages, and driven to the Continental.

Their Movements To-day.

At precisely ten minutes of 10 o'clock, the members of Select and Common Councils, the committee of the Franklin Institute, and the Park Commission having assembled in the Continental Hotel, the line was formed and the members, each linking arms with the members of the Congressional Committee, marched down Chesnut street to Independence Hall. Since last evening the party has been considerably increased. Amongst the new arrivals we noticed Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. John Covode, and Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Hall had been placed in charge of Lieutenant Thomas, of the Reserve force, who had cleared it of all outsiders

The whole party entering the hall, formed a circle in front of the Washington statue, and in a few moments his Honor Mayor Fox entered, and was introduced severally to the members of the delegation

Formal Introduction.

John L. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee of Councils, formally introduced the visitors as follows:—

Mr. Mayor—As you are aware, the Joint Special Committee on Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, composed of the Joint Special Committee of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, the Committee of the Franklin Institute, and Joint Special Committee of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, having forwarded to Congress a memorial asking the General Government to take such action as would designate Philadelphia as the place to have the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary in 1876, and that an International Exposition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mine, would be the best most practical way to illustrate the unparalleled advancement in science and art, and all the varied appliances of human ingenuity for the refinement and comfort of man in contrast with a century ago.

The whole subject was referred by the House of Representatives of the United States to the Committee on Manufactures, which committee, together with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as other distinguished statesmen having accepted an invitation to visit our city, are here to-day for the purpose of ascertaining the advantages of the locality of Philadelphia as the site of such proposed celebration and exhibition.

Therefore, as chairman of said joint special committee, I gladly avail myself of the honor and privilege of introducing to you, the chief magistrate of our city, the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, together with his Committee; the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the other distinguished statesmen who are the guests of our city.

His Honor then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen:—The pleasant task is devolved upon me as the Mayor of Philadelphia to express the city's welcome to you, its guests, who visit the city upon a sacred national duty. To gentlemen occupying the distinguished positions of members of the two most important committees of the House of Representatives of the United States, as well as to those who accompany them, the authorities of Philadelphia tender the city's hospitalities, with the earnest hope that they will be liberally accepted by them. When I think of the purposes of your visit, and of the original causes which led to it, my mind naturally goes back to the days when the greatest event of the civilized world took place—when the Colonies of America, misgoverned and oppressed (as all colonies governed from abroad must necessarily be), determined to become an independent nation and effected their determination in a manner that startled an admiring world. Here, gentlemen, in this building, in this very hall, nearly ninety-four years ago, a few brave hearts and bright heads resolved that the United States should be a free and independent nation, and here it was that this resolution made them such. That great event of the 4th of July, 1776, has since been universally celebrated as the birthday of Freedom and Liberty, and each recurrence of the day has been a national holiday. We are now approaching the first centennial anniversary, and it is suggested that on this spot, at that time, we shall as a nation, as nearly as we can, bring to mind the scenes of '76, which cannot be effectually done at any other place—here to declare our renewed allegiance to the Union for the future, as well as to rejoice in our mutual gratulations for the past. I trust, gentlemen, that the patriotic spirit of our sires, the great men of the day which required such men, may animate us to united action on this subject, so that Philadelphia may at every centennial anniversary show the spirit that marked that venerable occasion. Let me assure you, gentlemen, of our pleasure in receiving and welcoming you. We hope that your stay in the city may be so agreeable to you that you will carry away with you a very pleasant memory in connection with your visit.

Speech of Hon. D. J. Morrell.

On the conclusion of the above Hon. D. B. Morrell, on behalf of the delegation, responded as follows:—

It becomes my pleasure to accept the hospitalities so kindly tendered by you. I have no doubt, as you say, we shall all carry away with us pleasing recollections of our visit. The committee I represent, I am sorry to say, is not a speech-making committee, nor am I a speaker, and therefore I would introduce to you Mr. N. B. Judd, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, no doubt, from his eminent ability, can make a speech for both of us.

Speech of Hon. N. B. Judd.

Mr. Judd smilingly stepped forword and said:—

Mr. Mayor, we regret exceedingly that our chairman, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is not here to-day, he unfortunately being detained, suffering from a bronchial ailment. I can assure you he regrets it too. The kind reception already afforded us prior to the present moment, is guarranteed sufficient that we will leave the city with the feelings that your Honor desires we should carry away. I am satisfied that Philadelphia has a history, not only as a city but on account of the associations surrounding us. There is not a school boy in the land but learns or has learned the history of Philadelphia and Independence Hall. We know Philadelphia well, we know as to her industry, we know as to her wealth, and we know as to her loyalty in the past.

We know that the hearts of the people of this great city always beat in harmony with all of the interests of the country. I would say on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that we have felt up to this moment the warmth and generosity of the people of Philadelphia. As to the subject matter which has called us here, *we intend giving it a fair, square, and careful consideration. I for one believe in the future of Philadelphia. I also believe that here is the place for the proper celebration of the coming event.* I do not know, nor cannot conceive, of a more appropriate manner of celebrating it, than the gathering together, here in Philadelphia, of the representatives and products of the arts and sciences, and letting America with her infant institutions, material and imaginative, compete side by side with those of foreign lands, so that the world may be enabled to judge for itself as to the progress we have made. Allow me, Mr. Mayor, to again thank you, and through you, the city authorities, for this warm reception.

This concluded the formalities of the occasion.

The Visit to the Establishment of M. Baird & Co.

The party having left Independence Hall, by way of the south gate of the square, proceeded in carriages up Walnut street to Broad, and up Broad to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Broad and Hamilton streets. Here they were met and cordially greeted by Matthew Baird, George Burnham, Charles F. Parry, and William P. Henszey, members of the firm. The committee spent about an hour in thoroughly examining every portion of the immense works, and expressed themselves greatly pleased. Several locomotives nearly completed for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada were shown, showing the successful competition of American manufactures with those of England, in this branch at least. At the conclusion of the inspection, and at the time when the committee were about leaving the works, the factory bell was rung, calling the whole force of workmen into the street. These, amounting in the aggregate to about eighteen hundred, formed in line on Broad street, ten abreast, and filed past the committee and guests, who were stationed on the steps of the office, and at the corner of Hamilton street. The display was quite imposing, and it is hoped that it will have a good effect on our representatives in Congress as regards the tariff question, in which this firm is greatly interested. In the planing room several of the members of the committee were presented with beautiful regular spirals of steel, about thirty feet in length, which were cut from the inside of steel tires. The great length and regularity of these shows conclusively the excellence of the American steel, which was furnished to the works by the Butcher Steel Works, of this city. One of these, presented to Hon. William D. Kelley, will be deposited in the Museum of Manufactures, to be produced at the next discussion on the steel question.

The Visit to Girard College.

After leaving the locomotive works, the delegation was driven to Girard College by way of Broad street, Columbia avenue, Fifteenth street, and Girard avenue. On arriving at the college the committee were met by the Board of Trusts, who tendered them a friendly but informal greeting. The visitors strolled about the grounds, visited the several houses, and finally sat down to a bountiful entertainment provided for them in the directors' room of the main building. Ample justice was done to the repast, and the time was passed pleasantly until 3 o'clock, when the carriages were again called into requisition, and the party drove to the park to attend to the more important business, the selection of a site for the great exposition.

A LIEUTENANT OF POLICE ASSAULTED.—For two or three days Lieutenant Gerke, of the Sixth district, has not made his daily return to the Mayor, and he is not likely to put in an appearance for some days yet. Various reports are current as to the cause of this absence, but all concur in the fact that the Lieutenant has been severely assaulted about the head. Why this was done, according to the statement of one policeman, is that he was attacked by a crowd while having a prisoner in custody; but if this were so, the reporters would have heard of it. The statement of another policeman is that the assault was made by Policeman Peter King, who, as is represented, had sufficient reason for so doing. The matter is in the hands of the authorities at Fifth and Chesnut streets, and will receive an investigation.

BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT.—A meeting of citizens who express a determination to improve Broad street from one end of it to the other, was held yesterday afternoon, at the southwest corner of Chesnut and Broad streets. Mr. T. T. Woodruff was called to the chair. It was proposed that a general mass meeting be held at the Academy of Music, and to give *eclat* to the occasion that there be a grand parade of the military and firemen. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Edward Shippen, Dr. Mellville, Mr. Lorin Blodget, and Mr. W. F. Carlin. A committee was appointed to confer with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as to the probable time a decision would be given on the question of the payment of the costs of public improvement. A committee was also appointed to secure the Academy of Music and fix the time of the meeting.

A HAPPY TIME.—About two weeks since we gave an account of the anniversary of the Tabernacle Sabbath-schools at the Academy of Music. Last evening the same schools enjoyed a strawberry festival, furnished by the ladies of the congregation, at the church, Eighteenth and Chesnut street. The mission school at Sixteenth and Christian streets participated, the younger scholars being conveyed to the church in an ambulance kindly furnished by one of our fire companies. It was a happy occasion, and Rev. G. A. Peltz, the pastor of the church, has much reason to congratulate himself on the fact of being surrounded by so numerous and effective a band of workers.

CONVENTION OF THE SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Fifty-first General Convention of the Swedenborgian Church was opened in the church at Broad and Brandywine streets. The following gentlemen were selected as officers:—

President—Rev. Thomas Worcester, Waltham, Mass.

Vice-President—Mr. J. Young Scammon, Chicago, Ill.

Secretaries—Rev. T. B. Hayward, Waltham, Mass.; Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, New York.

Assistant Treasurer—Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, New York.

The chairman announced the various committees, after which the Treasurer's report, showing a balance of $1630·10, was received.

The reports of the New Church Tract Society and the board having charge of the Theological School were then read.

The convention then took a recess until half-past 2 P. M.

THE SCHUYLKILL DROWNING CASE—ONE OF THE BODIES RECOVERED.—The Schuylkill Harbor Police have been indefatigable in their efforts to recover the bodies of Alfred R. Baker and Misses Maggie Cade and Sarah Brearley, who were drowned at the Falls Bridge on Tuesday night. They have had many difficulties to encounter, owing to the rocky nature of the bed of the river where the sad casualty occurred. This morning they recovered the body of Miss Brearley, which was taken to the Park Station, and subsequently removed to the residence of her parents, on Kurtz street, above Tenth.

The body of Baker was also recovered about noon to-day, by the Schuylkill Harbor Police, opposite Laurel Hill.

A FAMILY IN DISTRESS.—Thomas Hinchy, a resident of Johnstown, arrived in this city several weeks since, and obtained work. On Saturday last his wife received a despatch from him, notifying her to come to the city. She brought the family—three children, the youngest being an infant—on Tuesday, but her husband was not at the depot. Lieutenant Leech took her in charge, and she is now at the Sixteenth District Station. She has no money, and is now dependant upon the policemen for the food necessary for herself and children.

DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.—Charles Blake, who was charged some time since with committing an indecent assault and battery upon a little girl, had a final hearing yesterday before Alderman Morrow and was discharged. He was then rearrested and taken before Alderman Good, who held him to answer the offense of indecent exposure of his person.

FIRE.—At half-past twelve o'clock this morning, an unoccupied dwelling on South street, above Twenty-second, was burned to the ground, entailing a loss upon its owner, Passmore Hanbest, of $1500. The place had been occupied as a tavern, but of late has been left open to the mercy of the gang of ruffians who infest that locality.

FALSE PRETENSE.—James C. Beckel yesterday had Charles Hunt arrested at Roxborough on a charge of false pretense. The allegation was that some three months since Hunt borrowed a banjo, which he failed to return. Alderman Waterhouse heard the case and held the defendant for trial.

A CORRECTION.—The morning papers all state that General Prevost asked Councils yesterday to appropriate $2815 for the parade of the 1st Division on the Fourth of July. This is incorrect. He only sent a communication stating it would cost that much money.

CASUALTY AT BRUNER'S MILLS.—Dennis Collins, aged twenty-five years, engineer at Bruner's Mills, Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, was caught in the machinery this morning and seriously injured. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

THE SUNDAY TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.—The Sunday mail train for Cape May will commence running on Sunday next, June 19. It will leave Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., and returning, leave the Capes at 5·10 P. M.

POLITICAL FIGHT.—Alderman Comly, of Germantown, has held John Waterman and Peter Grider to bail for fighting at the Germantown ward convention on Wednesday night.

STABLE ROBBED.—On the night of the 14th instant, the stable of John Eisley, situated at Chesnut Hill, was broken into and robbed. A bay horse was stolen.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
Manufactured by
J. PENNEY.

THE ABOVE STOCK OF ELEGANT
CABINET WARE
WILL BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
MONDAY MORNING, June 20,
At 10 o'clock,
AT
No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.
JOSEPH PENNEY,
6 17 2tSp AUCTIONEER.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,
And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a
GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,
Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.
EVERY ONE INVITED.
Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4mSp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Mr. Dickens' Fortune

"Edwin Drood" Nearly Finished.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Affairs.

Outrages on the Revenue.

The Equalized Bounty Bill Passed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Municipal Elections.

PARIS, June 17.—Municipal elections will occur throughout France near the end of July.

Napoleon's Health.

The Emperor is much better to-day.

Prevost Paradol.

LONDON, June 17.—The press of this city continue to praise the appointment of Prevost Paradol as French Minister to Washington.

Successful Launch.

The iron-clad Swiftsure was successfully launched at Jarrow, Durham, yesterday afternoon.

Dickens' Fortune.

The *Irish Times*, printed at Dublin, says Dickens left a fortune of £180,000 sterling.

"Edwin Drood."

Six monthly parts of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" are finished, and the rest of the story is so outlined as to leave its completion easy. "It is understood," the *Times* continues, "that Wilkie Collins undertakes the task."

Heavy Weather at Sea.

The ship Albatross, from St. John's, N. F., has arrived at Wexford in a damaged condition. She had experienced heavy weather, and lost part of her deck load.

Worthless Gold Mines.

BERLIN, June 17.—Herr Hubner, who was sent by the Prussian Government to inspect the gold mines in the southern part of Africa report, that they are worthless.

The Silesia.

PLYMOUTH, June 17.—The steamship Silesia, from New York for Hamburg, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. All well.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Race.

LONDON, June 17.—The yacht race for the Prince of Wales cup, originally fixed for the 24th inst., has been postponed till August.

The Italian Silk Crop.

FLORENCE, June 17.—A heavy silk crop is anticipated in Italy this season.

Telegraphic Monopoly Relinquished.

PARIS, June 17.—The French Cable Company has relinquished the monopoly they enjoyed of handling cables on the coast of France in exchange for the right of amalgamating with other companies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Porter Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The prosecution in the case of Patrick Woods, alias Dooley, closed their case this morning by the examination of several witnesses from Richmond. A meeting of the Judiciary Committee will be held to-night, at which the defense will introduce a plea asking the discharge of Wood on account of his having been under the influence of liquor when the assault was made, and that he did not know whom he had attacked. Woods will leave here on Monday night to testify in a murder case in which he is summoned as a witness at Richmond, Virginia.

Examination at the Naval Academy.

Hereafter the present system of giving daily marks for recitations will be abolished in the First and Second Classes of the Naval Academy, and monthly examinations will be substituted to determine the relative merit of the midshipmen.

Passed Assistant Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeons William S. Bowen, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; M. C. Drennan, Naval Hospital, Norfolk; and Edward H. Ware, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, have passed a favorable examination before the Medical Examining Board, and recommended for promotion to Passed Assistant Surgeons. The recommendation of the Board has been approved by Secretary Robeson.

Prize Money.

The Secretary of the Navy has requested the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to cause distribution to be made of twenty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-six cents, being the proceeds of cotton captured June 8, 1862, on the prize steamer General Bragg. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis was the flag officer commanding, and Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock fleet captain of the vessels engaged in the capture.

Secretary Robeson and Princeton College.

Secretary Robeson will leave here about the 25th instant to deliver the annual address before the graduating class at Princeton.

Heavy Mortar Practice.

While experiments with a mortar were in progress at the Naval Academy a few days since a fragment of a shell struck Greensburg Point Light House, about three miles distant, and penetrated the roof, but doing no serious injury to the occupants.

The "Practice" Cruise.

The United States steamer Savannah was towed from Annapolis to sea yesterday by the tug Triana, and started on her practice cruise, having on board about four hundred officers, midshipmen and crew. As the time is somewhat limited this year, the usual route will not be made, and will probably only touch at the Western islands, Plymouth, and Madeira, returning to the Academy about the 30th.

Bold Outrage on the Revenue.

Supervisor Emory, of the District of Tennessee, writes to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of June 13, stating that he is in receipt of a communication from Assessor Hawkins, of the Seventh District of Tennessee, reporting the seizure of forty-four boxes of tobacco at the residence of W. N. Wilson, of Henry county. The Assessor says that teams were procured for the purpose of conveying it to Paris; but while *en route*, and just after dark, forty-eight men, masked, mounted, and armed, seized and carried off the tobacco and threatened to confiscate the teams. The Deputy Collector was notified a few minutes before their arrival and made his escape.

He also stated that it is his belief that the men reside in the immediate neighborhood where the seizure was made, but being disguised, were not recognized. A detachment of United States cavalry was procured from General Carlin, commanding at Nashville, and taken to the Seventh district, and left with Detective Gavitt, with instructions to overhaul every tobacco manufactory and procure such information as was possible affecting parties engaged in this affair. Several parties who have been engaged in tobacco frauds have already been arrested and brought before a United States Commissioner at Memphis, and there is a fair prospect of breaking up this illicit traffic at an early day.

The Goat Island Bill.

This morning, in the House, the bill granting Goat Island in San Francisco Bay to the Western Pacific Railroad was resumed, and the main question ordered by a close vote of 77 to 74. The filibustering of yesterday was immediately developed after the vote, and a most determined opposition to the bill was manifested. After three roll calls and dilatory motions, Mr. Dawes, on the part of the friends of the bill, effected an arrangement by which Washburn was to have fifteen minutes to speak in opposition to its passage and the same time was given to Mr. Wheeler to reply, after which a vote was to be taken without further dilatory motions.

The Equalization of Bounties.

The House this morning passed the bill reported from the Military Committee, equalizing the bounties of soldiers. The bill provides for a bounty at the rate of $8·33 per month for each month of service, deducting any previous bounties under former acts of Congress.

The Cuban Bonds Business.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The House Select Committee on the Cuban bond business closed their investigation to-day, and will on Monday make up their report. W. Scott Smith offered additional affidavits containing names other than those which appear in N. B. Taylor's statement, on which Smith based his letters, but the committee decided that they could not receive the affidavits, as under the order of the House and resolution of their appointment they could not go back of the document used in the original publication.

Representative Fitch testified that he had never seen Taylor, and Representative McCormick stated that though he occupied a room in Taylor's house, he had never conversed with him on public matters, and utterly denied such intentions as were imputed in Taylor's statement.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Movements of Riel.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 17.—The latest news from Fort Garry is that Riel can only muster three hundred fighting men, which could be swelled to three times that number provided there was no fighting but plenty of plunder. The prevalent opinion in the settlement is that Riel will not make any determined opposition to the British and Canadian forces.

The City of Boston.

HALIFAX, June 17.—A correspondent of the *Chronicle* urges all those interested in the steamer City of Boston to raise a fund for the defense of a libel suit brought by the Inman Company against the author of the *Times'* letter asserting that the steamer was overladen. The correspondent believes that the trial will develop the cause of the disaster, and starts the fund with fifty pounds sterling.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fall of a Building.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A four-story building, corner of Second avenue and Twentieth street, fell this morning at 8 o'clock. One person was seriously injured and another missing. The accident was caused by the excavation of the next lot.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	44
Con. Stock.........	99⅜	Western Union Tele	34½
do. scrip......	95⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	60½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	24⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	68½
Ph. and Rea. R......	108⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	83⅛
Mich. South. & NI.R.	100⅛	Adams Express ex-d	63⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R......	109⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	16
Chi. and N. W. com..	84½	United States........	45⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref..	94⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	61½
Chi. and R. I. R......	121⅛	Gold............	112⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	97⅛	Market firm.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton lower; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 21½c. Flour—State, $5·50@6·60; Ohio, $6@7·10; Western, $5·50@7; Southern steady at $6·50@@10. Wheat quiet and unsettled; No. 2 spring, $1·38@1·40. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 95c.@$1·05. Oats irregular; State, 70@72½c.; Western, 64@65c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $30·75@30·81. Lard firmer; steam, 15@16½c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at $1·05.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Cotton very dull at 21c. Flour active and excited, and advanced 25@50c.; Howard street superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $7·25@9 City Mills superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $7·25@10; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat active; Maryland, $1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·55; Western, $1·45. Corn higher; white, $1·25@1·27; yellow, $1·12@1·14. Oats active at 65@68c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky very dull, and accurate quotations cannot be given.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa gen mt.rg. 95⅞	20 sh C&Am R.85.
$5000 Morris Cl bds. 83½	lots...118¾
$1000 Le gold l..ls. 90¾	12 sh Leh V R..... 58
$50000 Pa 6s,3d se.3d.112½	19 do b45. 58
$1000 C & Am 6s, 75.	70 do ...ls.b5. 58
Monday.... 96½	5 sh Acad Mus..c. 98
$5000 Amer Gold.rg.	100 sh Read R..b60. 54
&in..112¾	500 do........ 53⅜
$10000 City 6s, N.b5	3500 do ....ls. 54
c&p..100¾	500 do...... s5. 54
100 sh Minehill R... 54	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh R 6s...... 91	200 sh Read R.ls.54 1-16
$200 City 6s, New.	200 do....b5.54 1-16
c&p..100¾	100 do....s5.54 1-16
600 sh Dalzell Oil.. ½	100 do.....c.54 1.16
100 sh Hestonv'e.b5. 14¾	100 do.....s30. 53¾

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by
R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PRIZE MONEY AMOUNTING TO $5,249,-582·37, still remains uncalled for in the Treasury of the United States, arising from captures made during the late Rebellion. For information and advice, given cheerfully, free of any charge, apply at once, either in person or by letter, to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & Co., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

THE CINCINNATI SÆNGERFEST.

Decision in a Whisky Case.

Nominations by the President.

The Canada Southern Railroad.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Death of Ferdinand Barrot.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Goat Island Bill Defeated.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The bill granting Government Island to the Western Pacific Railroad was defeated in the House by a vote of—yeas, 80; nays, 82.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, Consul at St. Thomas.

Lieutenant Edwin H. Miller, Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy.

G. Wiley Wells, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, repoted back the Senate Joint Resolution to admit free of duty chromos of Indian paintings belonging to John M. Stanley, not exceeding 21,000 copies. Passed.

Several bills granting pensions were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed.

One of the bills reported was to restore her pension to Mrs. M. L. Bybee, of Tennessee, she having been deprived of it because she could not take the test oath. It appeared from the report that she was the daughter of John Adair, a Revolutionary soldier, afterwards Governor of Kentucky, and the widow of Colonel W. P. Anderson, a soldier of the war of 1812, who died of wounds received in the war.

Pending the discussion the House, at 2 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of business of the District of Columbia.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

The Canada Southern Railroad.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 17.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Southern Railway took place yesterday at the Clifton House, when a permanent organization of the company was effected. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

John Tracy, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; William L. Scott, President of the Erie and Pittsburg Railway Company; Sidney Dillon, Contractor and Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company; Milton Cartwright, Director of the Lake Shore, Rock Island and Northwestern Railway Company; Daniel Drew, New York; William A. Thompson, President of the Erie and Niagara Railway Company; Oliver S. Chapman, New York; Benjamin F. Hall, New Jersey, and Jerome W. Wettmore, Erie, Pennsylvania.

It was stated that the effect of the Great Western Railroad's proposed loop line from Glencoe had been fully weighed, and was not considered an obstacle to the construction of the Southern road.

FROM THE WEST.

Decision in a Whisky Case.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Peter Curran whisky case, which has been before the United States District Court nearly a year, was decided yesterday in favor of the Government. The value of the property condemned is about $15,000.

The Sængerfest.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The crowd of strangers appears as great as ever. Owing to the immense crowds that seek the concerts, many persons are attending the rehearsals. The *Gazette* keenly criticizes the managers on the sale of tickets, and the accommodations and order at the hall. Steps have been taken to remove all grounds of complaint. To-night the second concert, talked of for Sunday night, will probably occur.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of Distinguished Frenchmen.

PARIS, June 17.—Ferdinand Barrot, died today, aged 65 years. He was a Senator. Charles Eustache Cartaalid, Senator, died yesterday, aged 65 years.

[M. Ferdinand Barrot, whose death is announced in the above despatch, was a brother of the distinguished French statesman, Odillon Barrot, and born in 1805. He was an advocate by profession; he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845; attained to prominence by his management of public affairs in Algeria, and on the fall of Louis Philippe in 1848 was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon, the present Emperor, in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts upon Strasburg and Boulogne, he was made his secretary on becoming Prince-President, and served as one of his Ministers in 1849-50. He then went to Turin as French Ambassador, remaining till the *coup d'etat*, after which he was made a Counsellor of State and Senator, although not taking an active part in either capacity. He was appointed Grand Referendary of the Senate in 1867.]

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 16, 1870:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	3,416	04
From Pottsville	369	02
From Schuylkill Haven	15,053	02
From Pine Grove	1,127	11
From Port Clinton	9,253	19
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	6,298	03
From Allentown and Alburtis	1,505	10
Anthracite Coal for week	37,023	11
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	9,394	00
Total for week paying freight	46,417	11
Coal for Company's use	2,051	08
Total all kinds for week	48,468	19
Previously this year	1,368,382	16
Total	1,416,851	15
To Thursday, June 17, 1869	1,497,706	04

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $100. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE settlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, etc. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call upon or write to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.